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WATER NOT A NECESSITY

Cleanliness, Next to Godliness, Not for Tenants of Trinity.

DR. DIX AGREES WITH COL. CRUGER

Novel Reason for Not Building Better Tenements—More Declared Unsafe—Other Owners Who Need Looking After.

The excuse of the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity Church and head of the corporation, for the failure of Trinity to tear down its old and unhealthy tenements and put up better ones in their places, is that the church does not want to pre-empt that part of the city with tenements, and thereby obstruct the march of business toward that section.

This argument in behalf of Trinity's course is thus outlined by the Rev. Dr. Dix in the current number of The Churchman:

It is evident to real estate men that business is coming up above Canal Street slowly but surely, and that the whole of the church property from Canal Street up to Fourteenth Street will soon be needed for business purposes; under which condition of things it would be wasteful policy to expend money there in the erection of buildings soon to become useless.

We have no desire to maintain on the property the class of houses now under consideration. The Trustees do not feel that it is their duty to engage in enterprises which do not commend themselves to their business judgment.

The rector of Trinity fully agrees with Col. S. V. R. Cruger, the Controller of the corporation, that the occupants of Trinity's tenements are not entitled to water on the various floors. He sustains Col. Cruger in this respect in all that the latter said on the subject of water in the tenements when called to testify before the Tenement House Commission. He says:

The houses on the Trinity lands which come under the provisions of that law (the tenement house law of 1879) have been frequently inspected by the officials of the Board of Health, and its orders have been in all cases complied with, except as to the Croton water order.

I have no time to state that case in full; it must suffice to say that the corporation resisted the requirement, and, in my judgment, very wisely.

Dr. Edson's Views on the Need of Water.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, now a Health Commissioner, and formerly Chief Sanitary Inspector, does not coincide with the views of the Rev. Dr. Dix and Col. Cruger about water. Dr. Edson, who has had some experience on the subject of tenements and sanitation in New-York, declares that it is essential, if the people in tenements are to be healthy, that they shall have water on every floor.

In an interview with a reporter for The New-York Times after the disclosures in relation to Trinity's tenements before the Tenement House Commission, Dr. Edson said:

I consider it absolutely necessary for the comfort and well being of the inhabitants of tenement houses that they should be furnished not only with an abundant supply of water, but this water should be easily accessible, and this can only be accomplished by having water on every floor of the house. It is a most wise provision of the law which requires water to be easily accessible to the tenants.

The advantage to be gained is greater cleanliness and the consequent promotion of health. Cleanliness of rooms and cleanliness of person are the A B C of hygiene.

Water should be as free and accessible as light and air, for it is just as essential to health.

If water is not easily accessible, the poor will not avail themselves of its advantages. If it must be carried up two or three flights of stairs, these people will not use any more than is necessary for drinking and cooking purposes. There will not be much scrubbing or washing done.

In many of the old tenement houses and in old dwellings which have been converted into tenements, there is but one source of supply, and that is in the hydrant in the backyard. The hydrant is often leaky, and the yard is consequently damp and wet. In stormy weather or in very cold weather, when the pavement of the yard is covered with snow or ice, it is a great hardship for a woman, perhaps in delicate health, to tramp down three or four flights of stairs and into the cold and sloppy yard to get a pail of water, and then mount the same stairs to carry the water into her apartments.

This is a positive injury to the poor women who are compelled to perform this task a number of times a day, which would be necessary to preserve a proper cleanliness of apartments and person. This task is often relegated to the young children of the family, and I have frequently seen little girls of tender years lugging pails of water up the stairs and staggering under their burden. It is only natural under these circumstances when water can only be obtained at great labor and inconvenience that no more water is used than is absolutely necessary for cooking and drinking purposes.

It is entirely wrong that poor people should be subjected to such inconveniences to obtain such an essential to life and health.

Poor Policy, Business Men Say.

Business men and real estate agents who were seen yesterday all expressed the opinion that Trinity Corporation had made a bad investment in clinging all these years to its ancient and dilapidated tenements.

"There has never been a time," said a prominent Broadway real estate dealer, "when Trinity could not have developed its tract in any way it chose, either by erecting fine houses, or modern tenements, or large factories, and business places.

"The trouble with Trinity is smiply inertia. Like other old estates in New York, it has been so rich as not to feel under any necessity for improving its income. To use a popular expression, it has 'had money to burn.' This is not an uncommon experience among the proprietors of these immense old landed estates in this city. With less property they would make far greater use of their opportunities. When Trinity is awakened all will come out right.

"As a matter of fact, Trinity has stood for years as a stumbling block in the way of the development of the Eighth and Ninth Wards. It has kept the wholesale business from extending up Hudson and Varick Streets. By this course Hudson Street, one of the widest and most accessible thoroughfares down town, has been relegated to the position of a street of third rate importance.

"This has been a short-sighted policy for Trinity from a business standpoint. If Trinity had developed its lands or had permitted their development, it would have greatly increased its property and revenues."

Bad Tenements Not Owned by Trinity.

Trinity's tenements are not the only bad ones in New-York. There are others equally bad, and some even worse, that will also have to be cleaned out.

A list of over sixty of the worst tenements in New-York, outside of the Trinity tract, has been furnished to the Tenement-House Commission by President Charles G. Wilson of the Health Department. Some of these tenements are so bad they will have to be torn down, like some of those that belong to Trinity.

Following is a list of sixty-five of the worst tenements, not owned by Trinity, together with the population of each, and the number of deaths in each in the last four years:

House No.	Street.	Population 1893.	Deaths Past Four Years.
10	Washington	69	30
26	Washington	72	33
28	Washington	71	24
102	Washington	84	25
105	Washington	74	28
36	Washington	36	18
38	Washington	40	24
14	Roosevelt	152	38
32	Oak	94	27
19	Cherry	52	14
142	Cherry	113	25
36 and 38	Cherry	402	75
5	Batavia	135	39
47	Mott	76	22
131	Mott	65	14
58	Mott	35	3
308	Mott	44	8
310	Mott	72	16
314	Mott	48	20
316	Mott	56	12
14	Baxter	201	33
16	Baxter	123	20
36	Baxter	49	14
36½	Baxter	69	17
38	Baxter	90	10
40	Baxter	81	13
15	Monroe	51	18
242	Monroe	109	18
113	Sullivan	77	17
68	Thompson	56	28
196	South Fifth Avenue	74	17
187	Spring	90	17
49	King	25	13
23	Forsyth	180	27
81	Elizabeth	72	14
195	Elizabeth	84	20
197	Elizabeth	99	27
44	Essex	135	12
112	Ridge	113	31
804	East Fifth	56	9
35	Goerck	67	18
69	Mangin	29	11
9	Crosby	124	24
45	Crosby	89	15
47	Crosby	79	24
94	Crosby	30	7
137	Ludlow	149	19
169	East Third	54	9
121	Mulberry	84	19
19	Morris	23	19
21	Morris	55	17
21	West	82	12
22	West	53	12
23	West	46	13
21	Thames	65	4
101	Greenwich	96	17
19	Albany	45	16
21	Albany	25	9
327	East Eleventh	132	20
333	East Eleventh	109	26
337	East Eleventh	153	28
141	West Twenty-seventh	47	18
424	West Thirty-seventh	43	8
694	Second Avenue	96	19

The Board of Health has made sanitary inspections of all the tenements on the above list for the Tenement-House Commission. Here are some of the things reported:

No. 10 Washington Street consists of a four-story front-and-rear tenement. These premises consist of two old brick buildings, situated on low ground, which is damp and is only a few feet above high water mark. The plastered walls and ceilings are very irregular, broken, loose, and dirty in places, and cannot be placed in good condition without new walls. A large portion of the plastering is directly on the brick walls, with no air space between the plastering and brick walls, causing the walls to be damp.

The walls, floors, stairs, and woodwork of the buildings are very much worn and not in good repair. This condition affords means for the collection of filth and vermin. The cellars are low, dark, and damp. The roof of the front house leaks. Owing to the surroundings, it is impossible to obtain good light and air in some of the rooms. The yard pavement is in bad condition, allowing the water to settle thereon.

No. 44 Essex Street includes a front five-story and basement, containing twenty-two families, and a similar rear building sheltering ten families.

The Inspector characterizes the front house as being in a very dirty condition. He says:

The cellar is filthy with old rags. The inner bedrooms are insufficiently ventilated. The sinks are in bad condition, and the hall stairs, between the third and fourth floors, are worn and dangerous.

Nos. 19 and 21 Morris Street are dark, damp, dirty, and neglected. Of 196 South Fifth Avenue, including front and rear tenement houses, the Inspector says:

Both houses are very old, the floors sag, the walls are dirty, the chimney flues are obstructed, and the ventilation is bad. I consider both houses uninhabitable.

No. 101 Greenwich Street is a five-story front and three-story rear tenement. Of it the Inspector says:

The walls and ceilings of the halls and apartments throughout each house are broken and unclean. The floors of the halls about the sinks are unclean. The cellar and roof of the front house are filthy. The rain leader and eaves gutter on the rear house are defective and leaky. The flagging in the yard is broken, and the surface water stagnates thereon. The stairs, floors of halls, and apartments, the balusters, doors, and windows throughout the rear house are broken and dangerous.

Not Fit for Human Habitation.

No. 32 Oak Street is a front and rear tenement. The report says:

All the walls and ceilings of the halls and apartments are dirty and thoroughly offensive, as are all the floors and woodwork. The inner bedrooms are very dark and damp. On some floors it is impossible to see without artificial light. The pavement in the yard is broken, defective, and out of grade. The present condition of the buildings, as regards construction, is only fair, but the condition of the premises otherwise is such that in my opinion it is not fit for human habitation.

There are four tenements at 14 Roosevelt Street. The halls are dark, dirty, and badly ventilated. The walls and ceilings throughout are saturated with filth, as are the woodwork, floors, doors, and door casings.

"The condition of the premises as regards construction," concludes the report, "is poor, and it is my opinion that they are unfit for human habitation."

Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry Street, front and rear, include in all fourteen tenements. Four hundred and sixty-two persons live in these buildings, according to the tenement census of 1893. The death rate in 1889 was 13; in 1890, 18; in 1891, 12; in 1892, 16, and last year, 16. Here is the report made by the Board of Health Inspectors:

All the walls of halls and apartments, and all the woodwork, doors, door-casings, floors, windows, window-casings, &c., are very dirty.

The apartments facing on the alleyway, on the south side, are damp and dark. Twenty-five orders have been issued against these premises since 1888.

The premises are comparatively open on the north side, and there is a fair amount of light, except for the apartments on the extreme westerly end. The buildings are in a fair condition on the outside, but the inside is worn out, and in bad condition. In view of these facts, it is my opinion that the premises are not fit for human habitation.

Reports from Inspector Uhl.

Only two reports from Inspector Uhl on the condition of Trinity tenements were received at the Department of Buildings yesterday.

No. 277 Spring Street is a two-story basement and attic brick and frame building.

"I find this building to be unsafe and dangerous," the Inspector reports, "in that the chimneys above the roofs are cracked, bulged, overhanging, and in an unsafe condition, and said buildings must be taken down and removed or made safe and secure by taking down the chimneys to the roof and rebuilding the same, straight and plumb, according to law."

The other case was next door, at 275 Spring Street, a three-story brick factory and dwelling.

"The chimneys on the third-story portion of the building are cracked," Mr. Uhl says, "bulged, and overhanging, and in an unsafe condition; also the westerly gable wall on the one-story portion of the building is cracked, badly bulged, and in an unsafe condition.

"The building must be taken down and removed or made safe and secure by taking down the chimneys to the roof and rebuilding the same; also by properly shoring up the roof beams of the one-story portion and taking down all the bulged and cracked portion of the westerly gable wall and rebuilding all the above work according to law."

RUMORS OF BOODLE RIFE

Applications for Street Railway Franchises Before the Aldermen.

TALK OF $3,000 FOR FRIENDLY ACTION

Alderman Saul's Resolution in Reference to the Third Avenue Road's Request for Permission to Make Extensions Lost.

There was talk of boodle about the City Hall yesterday. So far as tangible proof is concerned, there was none, but the whispers and rumors that were going about would make one wonder whether the experiences of certain Aldermen of the Board of 1884 had been forgotten.

It all grew out of the attempt to get a railroad franchise through. It was an adjourned meeting of the board which will go out of existence in about two weeks. Routine business had been transacted, and the City Fathers were about to take up general orders, when Alderman Robert B. Saul of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District sent up two resolutions to Col. George B. McClellan, who was in the chair. One asked that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from further consideration of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's application for the big extensions of its road north from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on St. Nicholas Avenue and King's Bridge Road to the city line, and the other asked that the franchise asked for be granted, with the exception of that part of it which concerns St. Nicholas Avenue.

Both the Third Avenue Railroad and the Metropolitan Traction Company have applications for extensions in this territory. An injunction was obtained against both roads preventing the extension, so far as St. Nicholas Avenue is concerned, but the Third Avenue, by reason of its existing lines, does not find the St. Nicholas Avenue portion of the application so important to the proposed system of extensions as does the Metropolitan Traction Company. The amended application of the Third Avenue line, as applied for by Mr. Saul, sought permission to construct a street railway in King's Bridge Road from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street north to the city line.

President McClellan put the question upon the motion to discharge the Railroad Committee from the further consideration of the Third Avenue Company's original application. Twenty-seven Aldermen were present. Fifteen voted in favor of the proposition and the others, having explained their votes, voted against it. Col. McClellan voted against it because the question was still in court, and he did not want to appear, even in the simplest degree as being disrespectful to the court.

As a two-thirds vote was necessary to carry a resolution of this kind, Col. McClellan declared it lost. Then he quickly passed the order of business on to a consideration of general orders, and then unanimous consent would have been necessary to a further consideration of the franchise question.

Had Mr. Saul moved that the Railroad Committee be ordered to make an immediate report, and then had taken action on that report, he would, in all probability, have been able to get his amended franchise through on a bare majority vote of those present.

In the discussion which preceded the vote on the proposition to discharge the Railroad Committee from further consideration, Alderman Brown and Vice-President Noonan both opposed the proposition, Mr. Brown saying that he did not intend to take any chances of being hauled up for contempt of court.

The competition between the two companies resulted in a great deal of interest among the Aldermen, unusual interest among some of them, in fact. Several hearings upon the application were given by the Railroad Committee, of which Alderman Rollin M. Morgan is the Chairman. It is said that at one time Chairman Morgan and Alderman Muh signed a report in favor of the Metropolitan Company, but that the other members of the committee, Aldermen Wund, Brown, Noonan, Schott, and Murphy, did not sign, and the report was not presented to the board.

Then came the complication resulting from the injunction obtained by Taxpayer W. A. Hoe, relative to St. Nicholas Avenue.

While trying to get the Railroad Committee discharged from a further consideration of the Third Avenue Company's application, Aldermen Saul, Donovan, and others, representatives of the upper west side, said the road was greatly needed, and it was not proposed to touch St. Nicholas Avenue. When the vote was taken, the result was as follows: In favor of discharging the committee—Baumert, Donovan, Eiseman, Gecks, Keahon, Long, McGuire, Martin, Owens, Prague, Rinn, Rogers, Ryder, Saul, and Charles Smith, 15; against—McClellan, Noonan, Brown, Burke, Lantry, Muh, Murphy, Oakley, O'Brien, Schott, Tait, and Wund, 12.

The two-thirds rule enabled Col. McClellan to declared the motion lost. It is said that the plan was for Alderman Saul to immediately move that the Railroad Committee report forthwith, but that he lost his bearings. Before he could recover them Col. McClellan had the board on general orders.

Alderman Charles "Silver-Dollar" Smith was at the meeting just long enough to cast his vote for the proposition to discharge the Railroad Committee from further consideration. He is rarely at the board meetings.

There was a story about the City Hall that $3,000 each had been offered Aldermen who were willing to vote for the franchise, and that some of those who were willin'" disagreed as to who the stakeholder should be, with the result that the proposition was made to a man who is not a member of the board, but who declined to hold the money. How much truth there is in all these rumors is not easy to get at.

There have been many whispered consultations of certain Aldermen in dark corners of the City Hall recently, and it is significant that some of the best and most reliable men in the board are very desirous that the whole question of these franchises should be kept in statu quo until after the control of the City Government has passed out of the hands of Tammany Hall. This, it can be stated as a fact, is the opinion of some of the organization's most conspicuous leaders.

The board will meet again next Thursday. Yesterday's action simply left the franchise question as it was before the meeting.

Ordered to Look for Missing Ships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary Carlisle to-day ordered the revenue cutters Grant, at Port Townsend, and the Rush, at San Francisco, to proceed to sea at once and steam northward in search of nine American vessels that are eleven days overdue from British Columbian ports.

It is only six weeks or so since the Ivanhoe foundered in the Northern Pacific Ocean, and much uneasiness is felt for the safety of the missing vessels.

THE MYLOD CASE IS SETTLED

Court of Appeals Decision Will Compel the Canvassers of 1891 to Pay $831.28 Each.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the order of the lower court in the case of the people, on the relation of John J. Platt and William C. Daly against the State Board of Canvassers, and Frank Rice, Secretary of State; Edward Wemple, Controller; Charles F. Taber, Attorney General; Elliot F. Danforth, State Treasurer, and John Bogart, State Engineer and Surveyor, as members of the board.

This was an appeal from an order of the General Term, Third Department, affirming an order made at the Hudson Special Term, April 4, 1894, adjudging the defendant canvassers in contempt, and fining them $831.28 as costs and counsel fees, in the action brought against them as a State Board of Canvassers for disobeying the mandamus directing them to disregard the so-called Mylod return from Dutchess County in the election of Senator in the Fall of 1891, when the Democrats secured control of the State Senate.

The opinion in the case is by Judge Gray, and all the Judges concur except Judges Earl and O'Brien. There was no dissenting opinion, however. Judge Gray says in part:

"We think that the order of the Supreme Court was warranted by the facts, and that that court could not very well have held otherwise with respect to the conduct of the defendants. The court below has determined, as a matter of fact, that in what they did the defendants' acts actually did defeat, impair, impede, and prejudice the rights and remedies of the relators, and there can be no doubt that there were undisputed facts, sufficient to warrant the court in finding that the conduct of the defendants amounted to a disobedience or to a disregard of the decision made upon the relators' application for a writ of mandamus.

"In determining that there had not been a willful disobedience, the court took into consideration, as it properly might, the sworn denials of an intentional disrespect and the averments of having acted in good faith in proceeding upon a construction of the meaning of our decision, as to which they had been advised by counsel, and which they believed themselves to be true. With this determination upon the facts, we cannot interfere. The court, nevertheless, was required to impose such punishment as under the circumstances fitted the facts of the case."

MAYOR GILLETT BACK IN ROME

HE DENIES THAT HE TOOK THE CENTRAL BANK'S MONEY.

His Explanation of Why He Fled—Presides at a Meeting of Aldermen and Then Submits to Arrest.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Samuel Gillett, Mayor of this city, and until Monday teller of the Central National Bank, voluntarily returned here this evening.

It has been charged that he was guilty of embezzling funds, the charge growing out of the discovery and admission by Cashier John E. Bielby that the latter had appropriated several thousand dollars of the bank's funds. Mr. Gillett says he is guilty of no wrong and stoutly maintains that he has not appropriated any money that does not belong to him. Mr. Bielby has said that Mr. Gillett had no part in his peculations.

Mr. Gillett caused the proper officers to be informed that he was at their service, and at 9 o'clock he was taken before United States Commissioner Rowland. He pleaded not guilty to charges of making false entries in the bank's books, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $7,000.

Mr. Gillett's disappearance is accounted for by the fact that, when the peculations of Cashier Bielby were discovered and when he admitted his guilt, the Bank Examiner immediately went to Mr. Gillett and accused him of knowing something about the doings of Bielby, saying at the same time: "Don't you know you are criminally liable, and this is a State prison offense?" This, it is said, frightened Gillett, and, without consulting anybody, he disappeared. His voluntary return is said by his friends to have been the result of reflection and appreciation of the folly of going away when he was guilty of nothing more than possibly having an inkling that all was not right at the bank.

It is generally supposed that Mr. Gillett has not been far from this city, though his actual whereabouts during the past four days cannot be stated. Although only two sureties were required on his bail bond, three volunteered—Messrs. John S. Haselton, J. W. Armstrong, and Patrick Martin. His examination before the Commissioner was set down for next Thursday.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen had been called for this evening, to appoint a Mayor pro tempore, but the return of Mayor Gillett rendered such action unnecessary. Before he was placed under arrest he conferred with members of the Board of Aldermen, and, as the warrants had not then been served upon him, expressed his willingness to preside at the meeting this evening.

JUDGE HERRICK REAPPOINTED

He Will Be a General Term Judge for Five Years More.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Gov. Flower gave out this evening the fact that he had appointed Judge D. Cady Herrick as Associate Justice of the General Term, for five years from Jan. 1.

How this appointment will stand under the new Constitution remains to be seen. Justice Herrick was designated by Gov. Hill to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Learned, who retired three years ago on account of the age limit, and the short term for which he was named expires Jan. 1.

Last Duties of Gov. Flower's Staff.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Adjutant General McGrath to-day issued an order calling on the staff of Gov. Flower to meet Gov. Flower at the Hotel Kenmore, this city, on the morning of Jan. 1, and accompany him during the inauguration of the new Governor. Gov. Flower will entertain the members at the Kenmore New Year's Eve.

The Marblehead to Go to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It has been practically decided by Secretary Herbert to send the cruiser Marblehead to the European station as soon as she can be made ready for a three years' cruise. It is understood that this pleasant duty is given to the officers of the ship as a reward for their Summer stay at Bluefields.

Chicago Election Heelers Indicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The Grand Jury heard testimony all day relative to the outrages committed and allowed by police officers and ward heelers last November, particularly in the Thirty-fourth Ward. The result was the indictment of twenty-six persons on the charge of conspiring to prevent citizens from exercising their right to vote. Three of them are officers.

A Tribute to Justice Earl.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—The Court of Appeals to-day adopted a memorandum of regret at the approaching retirement of Judge Robert Earl, who will leave the bench Jan. 1. The memorandum commends Justice Earl for his unflagging industry and the watchful oversight on which his associates have so long depended.

Ingalls Looks Far Ahead.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 21.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls recently declared he had no expectancy of being voted for for Senator in the Legislature this Winter. He said his Senatorial ambitions were not for 1895; but, if he had any, for 1897.

MARTIN GRAVELY ACCUSED

Schmittberger Says the Commissioner Protected an Evil Resort.

THE CAPTAIN IMPLICATES SHEEHAN

He Swears that He Paid Inspectors Williams and McAvoy Money Collected for the Purpose of Bribery.

CORRUPTION OF THE POLICE FORCE EXPOSED

Lexow Committee Has the Confession of the Captain of Direct Payment of Blackmail to Men High in Authority in the Department.

Police Captain Max Schmittberger, the chief witness before the Lexow committee yesterday, made a confession that put on record facts and figures of the corruption of New-York's Police Department, affecting men of high and low degree.

He acknowledged his own wrongdoing, directly accused two Inspectors of receiving bribe money, McAvoy and Williams, and as

Capt. Max Schmittberger.
Makes Confession of Police Corruption.

a climax brought in Commissioners Martin and Sheehan as the protectors of places that openly violated the law.

It is understood that in return for the testimony the indictment which was found against Schmittberger for taking a bribe of $500 from Agent Forget of the French line of steamers will be quashed.

In the effort to save himself from almost certain conviction and a term in State prison, for yesterday he admitted taking the money, he determined to give the details of the inner workings of the department, known to him as thoroughly as, if not better, than, to any other man of his rank, because of long service in many precincts where corruption was most prevalent.

In a calm, convincing manner, starting with the statement that he had received no promise of reward and with every trace of the ferocity for which he has been noted taken from him by his own sense of his pitiable plight, Schmittberger told his story.

His arraignment of the police force was summed up by Capt. Schmittberger in these words: "The rank and file are all right, but the department is rotten at the top." He excepted Superintendent Byrnes, however, among those at "the top."

Late last night Mrs. Schmittberger, in an interview, said she was responsible for her husband's confession.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS IMPLICATED

Schmittberger Gives Testimony Against Martin and Sheehan.

The committee had heard from Schmittberger astonishing revelations early in the day concerning the police force, but the sensational climax in his testimony was reached late in the afternoon, when he was talking of his career in the Twenty-second Precinct.

Schmittberger said that Delaney had been in the precinct, and he exchanged with Delaney, the latter going to the Ninth Precinct. He went there in May, 1893, and staid until December, 1893. His ward man was Casey. Casey was transferred to the station at his request.

Q.—What sources of revenue were there in this precinct? A.—Policy shops and disorderly houses.

Q.—Any gambling houses? A.—There were gambling houses, but they did not do any business.

Q.—Any "green-goods" men? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever have any connection with "green-goods" men at any time in your career? A.—I did not.

Q.—What was the extent of your collection in the Twenty-second Precinct? A.—Between $500 and $600 a month. The policy shops paid $20 per month and the disorderly houses, $10, $20, and $50 each.

Q.—Did the disorderly houses pay any initiation fee? A.—Not in my time.

Protected by Commissioner Martin.

Q.—Had you any special orders about any particular disorderly houses? A.—Well, when I first went to the precinct Commissioner Martin told me that I might as well let the houses in Forty-sixth Street between Sixth Avenue and Broadway alone until after the schoolhouse was built. There was a schoolhouse being erected there then. He said when that was finished I would have to drive them all out. One night Commissioner Martin telephoned to me about 11 o'clock to come to his office the next day. I had received a complaint from citizens about a house at 234 West Fifty-first Street, kept by Miss Sadie West. I had sent Detective Casey there, but he had had trouble in getting in. The woman did not want to tell him anything about the house. Finally she asked him if he knew Commissioner Martin. When he replied that he did, she said that Commissioner Martin was a friend of hers and that he would protect her. It was that night that Commissioner Martin telephoned for me. The next day when I went to see Commissioner Martin, he asked me if I had sent Casey to this house. I said I had. "Well," said Commissioner Martin, "you send that man back there and make him apologize." "But Commissioner Martin," I said, "look here, this arose from complaints of citizens." "I don't care," he replied, "you do what I tell you." So I had to send Casey back, and he apologized to the woman the next afternoon for doing what he had on complaint of citizens.

Capt. Schmittberger said he had received several letters complaining about this house. The schoolhouse to which he referred was being erected on the south side of Forty-sixth Street between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. There were five or six disreputable houses in the block, but he could not remember the names of any of the keepers.

Q.—In compliance with Commissioner Martin's orders, did you or did you not interfere with those houses? A.—I did not.

Q.—But you had official knowledge that they were disorderly? A.—Yes.

Q.—And could have raided them? A.—Yes, if I had got evidence against them.

Q.—Did you try to get evidence? A.—No, because it was in Commissioner Martin's election district.

Q.—You took what he said for an order not to interfere with them? A.—Yes.

Mr. Goff returned to the subject of the gambling houses. Capt. Schmittberger wanted to explain this in his own way, and he was allowed to do so.

Sheehan Vouched for a Gambler.

"One gambling house," he said, "was on Broadway. The proprietor was a man named Maynard. He came to me and asked if he could open the house. I told him that he could not. He then associated himself with a man named Proctor, who brought a letter to me from Commissioner Sheehan, introducing Proctor to me as a reliable and a decent man, and telling me to give him anything he wanted."

Q.—Have you got that letter from Commissioner Sheehan? A.—It is among my papers at home.

Q.—Will you bring it at the next session of the committee? A.—Yes, I will.

Later in the day Mr. Goff asked Capt. Schmittberger to send Commissioner Sheehan's letter down to his office to-day, and the Captain promised to do so.

"Proctor told me," continued the Captain, "that he proposed to open a gambling house with Maynard. I took Commissioner Sheehan's letter to Superintendent Byrnes and referred the matter to him. He told me that if I allowed the house to open he would break me. I remember about it, because it was the night of the burning of Campbell's paper factory. Byrnes was there. Then I went to see Commissioner Sheehan, and he told me that I had no right to prevent the opening of the club, as he called it. He said they only wanted to play such games as hearts, and I went back and told Byrnes, and he said that if I let them open he would break me.

Q.—Did you tell Commissioner Sheehan that Proctor was going to open a gambling house? A.—He must have known that. But I told him that Proctor wanted to open up a game with Maynard.

Q.—Did you tell Commissioner Sheehan that Byrnes was opposed to the opening? A.—Yes, I said that Superintendent Byrnes was very hot about it. Commissioner Sheehan said that if they could not play there that Daly's house could not stay open.

Payments to Inspector McAvoy.

Q.—Did you divide any of the money that you collected in this district with anybody? A.—I paid to Inspector McAvoy $150 to $175 a month.

Capt. Schmittberger said that the Twenty-second Precinct and the Fifth Precinct were both in McAvoy's district. He put the money in an envelope, and laid it on McAvoy's desk while the Inspector was there. There was no conversation about the division of the money, except on one occasion.

"One time Inspector McAvoy asked me if any of the money came from disorderly houses. He said that if it did he did not want any of it. I told him that it did not."

Q.—But it did, didn't it? A.—Yes.

Q.—But you understood your duty too well to let a little thing like that stand in the way of the Inspector's taking the money? A.—Well, I knew he was a very religious man.

Capt. Schmittberger said that most of the houses that paid were not interfered with. Some of them were raided on complaint of citizens, and the payments then ceased, and some were driven out of the district.

Q.—The Inspector did not complain of you for letting the disorderly houses alone? A.—No.

Q.—You made reports about these houses to him, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the money paid to McAvoy was to give you the right to let these houses alone? A.—Yes.

Capt. Schmittberger was transferred to the Tenderloin Precinct Dec. 5, 1893.

"That is considered the best in the city, I suppose?" said Mr. Goff.

"That is a mistaken idea," replied the Captain, with a smile and a hitch of his chair.

Q.—Which one is the best? A.—The Eleventh Precinct, the Eldridge Street Station.

Q.—Did you pay any money for your transfer? A.—I never paid a cent, and I was not asked to pay a cent. The transfer was a surprise to me.

Q.—How much money did you collect there? A.—Oh, very little, (with a deprecatory smile.)

Q.—Well, how much? A.—When I went there we closed up nearly all the houses. They had begun to close them up before I got there. There was only one house on Thirty-first Street. This was done under instructions from the Superintendent. Those that were left were not asked to pay. This committee was in session.

Q.—Oh, the houses thought they would run low and wait till the clouds rolled by, eh? A.—Yes.

Q.—While in the Twenty-second Precinct did you hear of Georgiana Hastings? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she pay? A.—No; she was exempt for some reason.

Q.—What was it? A.—Well, I don't know. She is a very peculiar woman. I think that a good many go there who would not like to see their names in the paper. When I took the precinct, I was given a tip that if I did not want to burn my fingers, I had better let her alone.

Q.—Who gave you the tip? A.—I think it was Capt. Devery, who had been in the precinct before.

Q.—You understood that public officials went there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Some who grace the bench? A.—Yes.

Q.—Some who hold commissions? A.—Yes.

Mr. Goff said he did not wish to bring in the names of any public officials unless it was absolutely necessary for the public interests. It had been very difficult, he explained, to serve a subpoena on the Hastings woman, but the facts about her house had been known to the committee for a long time. One night, when a subpoena was sent there, a Judge of this city, not of a civil court, was there and another official, but Mr. Goff said it was not the intention of the committee to besmirch the character of any man unless it was absolutely necessary.

Chairman Lexow agreed with this view.

"But it was because of the interest these high officials took in the Hastings woman that kept her from paying tribute?" he asked.

"That's right," replied the Captain.

Mr. Goff returned to the Tenderloin District.

Q.—Now how much money did you collect in the Tenderloin? A.—Oh, very little.

Q.—Well, how much? A.—Oh, not more than $200 per month.

Q.—Did you divide this money with anybody? A.—With no superior.

Capt. Schmittberger said that Detective Burns, the one who was broken, had received his 20 per cent. The Tenderloin was in Inspector McAvoy's district. The Captain denied that he ever collected any money from Madison Square Garden. He said that Brady had brought his name in without any reason. "He had never got a cent from him. He had never known of any money being paid by the Madison Square Garden people, except that policemen were given $1 for supper money.

That $500 from Forget.

"Did you get $500 from Agent Forget of the French Line?" Mr. Goff asked.

Capt. Schmittberger looked confused and irritated for almost the first time during his long examination. It was upon the charge that he had been bribed by Agent Forget with $500 that he is under indictment.

"Mr. Forget made me a New Year's present of $500. It was not a bribe. The discharge of police duties was not involved in any way," he replied.

Capt. Schmittberger wanted to insist upon the fact that this was not paid him as a bribe. Mr. Goff did not probe any deeper. He said that he simply wanted to get the Captain on record. He then went back to the consideration of Capt. Schmittberger's record up town.

Q.—Were you ever told to take care of any other disorderly houses? A.—Capt. Devery asked me to take care of Lily Clifton.

Q.—Why? A.—Because of her services to him in the Gardner case.

Contributions to Martin and Sheehan

Q.—Did you at any time pay any money to anybody that you have not so far mentioned? A.—To Mr. Martin and to Mr. Sheehan. I gave $150 to Martin last year, and $100 to Sheehan. They were political contributions.

Q.—Why did you not give the money directly to the party? A.—These were the district leaders.

Q.—Were you told to give them the money? A.—I got a tip that it would be well for me to do so.

This was all the money Capt Schmittberger paid out to anybody, he said.

Q.—Can you tell us anything about payments for promotion? A.—Well, when Capt Martens was a patrolman in my district when I was Sergeant, he was a candidate for Roundsman. He came to me and asked me to help him. I told him I could not do anything unless he paid for it. He said he would do that, and I went to Capt. Williams, and he said he would promote him for $300. I got $300 from Martens and handed it to Williams, and he promoted Martens.

Q.—How long after you got the money from Martens was he promoted? A.—The same day. Martens then became a candidate for Sergeant and came to me. I saw Williams again, and he said it would cost $1,000. Martens gave me the $1,000 and I handed it to Williams. Martens was not appointed right away, and he began coming around to my house and kicking so I went to Williams and asked him for the money. I told him that Martens could not be held off any longer. Williams put on his hat and coat and went to Headquarters, and Martens was promoted that day. I had a conversation with Martens when he was a candidate for Captain, and Williams told me that it would cost $14,000.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with this promotion. A.—I did not.

Q.—Who held the money in that case? A.—I heard it was Inspector Williams and Charley Grant.

Capt. Schmittberger said that he had heard that Liebers had paid $3,000 to be appointed Sergeant. A policeman named Whittle had boasted openly that he had paid $300 to get on the force. The Captain said that Whittle claimed that anybody could get on who paid for it. He thought Whittle was now in the Morrisania District.

Mr. Goff then asked Capt. Schmittberger if there was anything in regard to corruption in the department that he knew of about which he had not testified.

"I have made a clean breast of everything," said Capt. Schmittberger. "I came here to tell the truth, and to tell everything I know."

"If there is anything that you think of later you will tell me about it, won't you?" asked Mr. Goff.

"I will," said the Captain.

"You have done here to-day what will subject you to criticism, have you not?"

"I am sure of it, but I feel that the pillars of the church have fallen, and that in justice to my wife and children I should tell everything I know."

There was considerable merriment over the designation of the police-political fabric which Capt. Schmittberger had described during his testimony as a "church."

"You mean by the 'church' the structure, or the temple, I suppose," said Mr. Goff.

"Yes," said the Captain.

"Rotten at the Top."

In reply to the questions of Chairman Lexow and other members of the committee, Capt. Schmittberger said that only political influence or money was of any avail in securing either appointments or promotion on the police force.

"The rank and file is all right," he said, "but the whole department is rotten at the top. I want to say one thing, though, in favor of Superintendent Byrnes. I think he is all right, and that if he was not hampered, the condition of affairs which I have described would not exist."

"How do you account for the fact that you did not pay for your own promotion?" asked Chairman Lexow.

"I was a child of fortune, I suppose," was the reply.

PAID WILLIAMS

tions. He had been Capt. Gastlin's collector for a long time, and knew all about it. He also received 20 per cent. of the collection during the thirteen months I was in that precinct.

Q.—Did you pay any of this money to any police official? A.—No, Sir, never.

A.—Didn't you have a conversation with Inspector Steers after your assignment as Captain to the steamboat squad? A.—I did. He said there wasn't much in the precinct, and therefore he would not expect anything from me. What I took I kept myself. There was no other source of revenue in that precinct.

Q.—How did you come to leave that precinct? A.—I requested Commissioner Voorhis to have me transferred. I was living at the time at Mount Hope, Tremont, and I wanted to be near my home. I was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Precinct, in East Sixty-seventh Street.

Q.—Did you pay any money for that transfer? A.—I did not.

Q.—Who were the ward men there at that time? A.—Campbell and Martin, but soon after I had them remanded to patrol duty, and had Gannon transferred from the steamboat squad to my command. That was the usual practice at that time, for the Captain to select his ward man, whose principal duty was to make collections for the Captain.

Bribed by the Policy Shops.

Q.—How about the Twenty-fifth Precinct? A.—There was nothing there but some policy shops. There were ten policy shops, which were taxed $20 a month each. That was the custom.

Q.—How did you discover that? A.—The policy shops in the up-town district were all under a man named Parker, and it was an old-established custom that he should pay $20 for each shop.

Q.—Wasn't there an understanding that for this tax Parker had the monopoly of policy shops in that district? A.—I don't know positively about that, but there were no other policy shops but Parker's in the precinct. That $20 a month was an old-established price. It had been understood so for a long time.

Q.—Was there any other source of revenue in that precinct? A.—Yes, the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association paid $80 a month. There were no disorderly houses in the precinct, and no other source of revenue.

Q.—You received all the money collected by Gannon? A.—All but the 20 per cent. I paid Gannon for collecting.

Gave the Money to Williams.

Q.—Did you give any of this money to any other police official? A.—I gave part of that money to Inspector Williams, who was Inspector of the district.

This was the second allusion to Inspector Williams made by Schmittberger during the day. It caused a decided sensation in the courtroom.

Q.—How did you come to give this money to Inspector Williams? A.—I succeeded Capt. Gunner when he was retired. The first day that I was in command Capt. Gunner came to the station house. I had a confidential talk with him, and he told me of the sources of revenue in the precinct, and that he had been in the habit of giving Inspector Williams from $50 to $75 a month. He told me he usually put the money in an envelope, and his ward man took the envelope to Police Headquarters and gave it to Sergt. Price, who was detailed in Inspector Williams's office. I didn't want to be behind in my regard for Inspector Williams, so I continued the payment of this money, but as I knew Inspector Williams intimately I didn't think that I needed an intermediary, so I took the money myself and gave it to Williams. The first payment I made was $50. I said nothing to Williams when I handed him the money, and he said nothing to me.

Q.—Did you see Parker about the payments for the policy shops? A.—He called on me at the station house a day or two after I took command, and said that he had been paying $20 a month for each of his shops in the precinct, and asked me if it was all right, and I told him it was, and he continued to make the payments as long as I was in the precinct.

Q.—Was any person aware of the money you gave to Williams? A.—No person but Gannon. I don't know positively whether Gannon knew of it, but I think he did. I gave this money to Williams for the three months I was in command of that precinct. One month I gave him $100, because I thought it was due him. I wanted to stand well with him.

Q.—Why did you give this money to Williams? A.—I was in his power to send men to raid these places over my head, and by the receipt of this money he would be induced not to do so.

Why He Paid the Inspector.

Q.—Inspector Williams had a force of his own for this purpose? A.—He had a Sergeant and a Roundsman in his office, and he had the authority also to call in officers from other precincts and from the Central Office to do this work if he desired. I parted with this money in consideration that he would allow me to continue the collections and not interfere with the policy shops.

Q.—Was there not an understanding that the money should be paid in bills, so that they could not be traced? A.—That was the understanding.

Q.—Did you deposit any of this money in bank? A.—I don't remember now wh ther I had a bank account at that time, but I think I did.

Q.—Did you pay any money to any other police official? A.—I did not.

Q.—For what purpose was the money paid by the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association? A.—For the privilege of selling liquor on Sunday.

Q.—To allow them to violate the excise law? A.—That is so.

Q.—Did you report the existence of the policy shops in your precinct? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then the reports you made to Police Headquarters about the existence of gambling shops were false? A.—They were.

Q.—To whom did these reports go? A.—To Inspector Williams.

Q.—Did he have any knowledge of the existence of these policy shops? A.—I assume he had. He could have easily found out for himself. It was his duty to do so.

Q.—Did he ever charge you with neglect of duty in failing to raid these policy shops? A.—He never did.

Q.—Could policy shops exist in a precinct without the knowledge of the Captain? A.—They might for a short while.

Q.—Couldn't they be suppressed? A.—It is a very difficult matter to suppress them, but they could be driven from place to place, and that would break up their business to a great extent.

Q.—Did Williams ever talk to you about suppressing the policy shops? A.—He did not. He knew I was taking money for allowing them to exist.

Q.—Were you ever instructed by Inspector Williams to enforce the excise law? A.—I received general instructions to make excise arrests.

Q.—But as you were taking money from liquor dealers you did not regard these instructions as intended to enforce the law? A.—I did not.

Q.—And as long as you paid Williams money you regarded yourself safe as far as he was concerned? A.—I certainly did. I had good reason for the belief.

Q.—How long were you in command of the Twenty-fifth Precinct? A.—From Jan. 7, 1892, to April 13 of that year. I was sent to the Twenty-seventh Precinct in East Eighty-eighth Street. I was there from April to December.

$800 in This Precinct.

Q.—What were the sources of revenue in this precinct? A.—There were ten policy shops which paid $20 a month each, and three poolrooms which paid $200 a month each, in all $800 per month.

Q.—Where were these poolrooms? A.—One at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, one at Eighty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, and the third at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue.

Q.—Who was your collector in that precinct? A.—Gannon, whom I had had transferred.

Q.—How did you proceed in this case? A.—As before Parker called on me and told me the number of places he had in the precinct, and where they were situated. He gave me a list of them. The proprietors of the poolrooms came to see Gannon, and made the same arrangements that had been made with my predecessor.

Q.—Who was your predecessor? A.—Capt. Carpenter, who is now retired.

Q.—Any other source of revenue in that precinct? A.—No. I didn't touch the liquor dealers.

Q.—Why? A.—I didn't want to touch them because I knew that Capt. Carpenter had trouble with them.

Q.—Isn't it true that peace had been made with the liquor dealers, and they were told that they must not pay any more money to the police, but must pay to Tammany Hall? A.—I don't know that of my own knowledge, but that was the impression in the department.

Q.—Didn't you know that the liquor dealers had been paying money to the police? A.—I did.

A Deal with Tammany Understood.

Q.—And were you not told that they had been warned that these payments must stop, and that they must support Tammany Hall financially, and politically by reason of being relieved of this tax? A.—I had no positive knowledge, but that was the understanding of the matter.

Q.—The revenue from the Twenty-fifth Precinct was $800 a month. How did you dispose of it? A.—I gave 20 per cent. to Gannon for collecting and gave Inspector Williams $200 a month, and the rest I kept myself.

$200 for Williams Each Month.

Q.—How did Williams get this money? A.—I delivered it to him personally sometimes at Police Headquarters and sometimes he called at the station house for it.

Q.—What transpired at these interviews? A.—I would say: "Inspector, here's something for you," and he would take the envelope and say: "All right."

Q.—Did he know the poolrooms were running? A.—Of course, he did. They couldn't have existed without his knowledge. He was the Inspector of the district. It was his duty to ascertain whether the Captains were enforcing the law in their precincts. I was responsible to him directly if I made a false report. It was his duty to ascertain that fact and make charges against me.

Q.—He never made charges against you about these poolrooms? A.—He did not.

Q.—They were running openly? A.—They were in the rear room of liquor saloons. They were notorious in the precinct.

Q.—You made quarterly reports to him? A.—I did.

Q.—And all these reports were false? A.—They were.

Q.—Did Inspector Williams take any steps to ascertain whether they were true or false? A.—He did not.

Q.—And you swear that you paid the money to Inspector Williams as his share of the bribes received by you to allow others to violate the law? A.—I do.

Q.—How long were you in the Twenty-seventh Precinct? A.—For nine months.

Q.—And during that time you paid to Inspector Williams $1,800? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge that other Captains paid money to the Inspectors? A.—No, but it was an understood thing.

PAID INSPECTOR McAVOY, TOO.

Schmittberger Swears He Got Part of a Bribery Fund.

Schmittberger said that he was transferred from the Twenty-seventh Precinct because of his interference with the liquor men. He declared that he carried out Superintendent Byrnes's orders to the letter, and his activity cost him the place.

Q.—Who ordered the transfer? A.—I was told that I was transferred by order of Commissioner Martin on complaint of the President of the Liquor Dealers' Association. Friends of two policemen, who were also transferred, asked Commissioner Martin why it had been done. He said that they were transferred for blackmailing liquor dealers.

Q.—To where were you transferred? A.—To the Fifth Precinct—the Leonard Street Station. I was told that Commissioner Martin insisted on my transfer. Commissioner Sheehan told me.

Q.—What collections did you make in the Fifth Precinct? A.—Only from two poolrooms.

Q.—How about the merchants who incumbered sidewalks? A.—I had nothing to do with them. I was not there long enough to get acquainted.

Capt. Schmittberger said that the two poolrooms were in Canal Street. He collected $200 a month from each.

Q.—Did you pay any of that money to any person? A.—Yes, to Inspector McAvoy.

Q.—Did you ever pay any money to him before? A.—No.

Q.—How did you know that he would accept it? A.—Well, he did not refuse.

Q.—What was the first time? A.—In January.

Q.—Where was it? A.—I think I put the money in an envelope, and left it on his desk at Headquarters.

Q.—Was there any address on the envelope? A.—No; I just laid the envelope on the desk.

Q.—Was he there? A.—Yes; I laid it in front of him.

Capt. Schmittberger testified that nothing was said at the time. He paid Inspector McAvoy money every month, he declared, in all two or three times. The money was paid under the same conditions that existed in the precinct in which he had paid Inspector Williams. The poolrooms could not have existed, he said, without his knowledge or without the knowledge of Inspector McAvoy. The money was collected by his ward men, McDermott and Keough.

Q.—These poolrooms gave you this money through your ward men so that they could violate the law? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you divide that money with Inspector McAvoy? A.—So that the poolrooms would not be interfered with.

Q.—You paid the Inspector certain money, then, as a bribe, so that the poolrooms could violate the law? A.—Yes.

The Captain said he was transferred from the Fifth to the Ninth Precinct. He staid there one month, and made no collections. He wanted to go up town. His ambition was satisfied by his transfer at the end of the month to the Twenty-second Precinct, at the Forty-second Street Station House.

APPLICANTS RULED BY POLITICS.

Men Who Pay for Places Make Poor Patrolmen, Says Schmittberger.

When Capt. Schmittberger came into the courtroom, he took a seat near the counsel's table, next to the one occupied by Police Justice Voorhis.

The Police Justice and the indicted Police Captain shook hands. Schmittberger appeared to be unwilling to talk, but Justice Voorhis kept looking at him in a curious way, as if trying to fathom the workings of his mind.

As soon as Mr. Goff entered he called Capt. Schmittberger to the stand. The Captain had already been sworn, and Mr. Goff started in upon his examination without delay.

"You are called here, Capt. Schmittberger," said Mr. Goff, "as a witness for the State of New-York to testify about matters connected with the Police Department of the city. In taking the oath do you recognize its obligations?"

"Yes; I do," said the Captain in a low voice.

"You know that your oath is binding on your conscience, do you?"

"Yes."

"And you have come here to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without a reward or a promise of a reward having been made to you?"

"I have."

"Now, the law extends certain privileges to you," went on Mr. Goff. "Outside of these privileges are you prepared to tell everything without hope of any reward?"

"I am."

Mr. Goff asked Chairman Lexow to state to the witness the attitude of the committee toward him. Chairman Lexow said:

"We have proved certain corruptions to exist in the Police Department of this city, but we are here to prove that a system of corruption exists and not that any individual corruption exists. If any witness comes here to aid us in the work of discovering this system, we consider it out obligation and duty as Senators and individual citizens to throw about him every protection that we can. If you decide to tell unreservedly all you know about the corruptions which exist, we shall see to it that all the immunities shall be thrown about you. We believe that an individual case of corruption is insignificant compared with the whole question involved."

Capt. Schmittberger said he joined the force Jan. 28, 1874, when he was twenty-two years old. He was married at that time, and had previously been a confectioner.

"Did you pay anything for your appointment as a patrolman?" asked Mr. Goff.

"No."

"The practice had not been commenced at that time?"

"No."

"The civil service system was not in existence then, either, was it?"

"It was not."

Capt. Schmittberger said he was first connected with the old Twenty-ninth Precinct, now called the Tenderloin, where he was a patrolman for three years. He said he had become well acquainted with the methods of the police, and with the wickedness which was prevalent in that district.

Favorites Among Patrolmen.

"Were there any favorites among the patrolmen at that time?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Oh, yes; there are always favorites."

"They got considerations of one kind and another?"

"Yes."

Q.—What were these? A.—Well, being excused from duty, or being given particular assignments. There are lively posts and dead posts. A policeman likes to get on a lively post, where there are people to be seen, and where he can get a sandwich and a cup of coffee. He does not like to go where it is desolate.

Q.—Who are these assignments made by? A.—Usually by the Sergeant, sometimes by the Captain.

Q.—Are patrolmen ever dissatisfied with the assignments they receive? A.—They are.

Q.—What effect does this favoritism have on the force? A.—It is not conducive to good discipline.

Q.—What are the causes for it? A.—Well, a Sergeant might be more interested in one man than another. There are other reasons. I don't know that I could give any others, though.

Q.—We have been told that politics had something to do with the making of these assignments? A.—It has a great deal to do with it.

Q.—What is the effect of this? A.—It is decidedly detrimental.

Q.—Under such circumstances, then, the Sergeant becomes the mouthpiece of the politician, does he? A.—Yes.

Q.—The politician goes to the Sergeant to get him to extend favors to his political friends? A.—Yes, that's the way of it.

Q.—The Sergeant must realize that the politician has some influence over him if he does that? A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—With whom? A.—With his superior officers.

Q.—And this might result in his removal if he disobeyed the politicians? A.—Yes.

Q.—When he applies for promotion, does he not rely upon politics to help him? A.—Yes, he relies more on his political "pull" than on his record as a policeman.

Q.—We have been informed that the Sergeants have also been influenced by other considerations than political ones, such as the financial consideration, in making the assignments of patrolmen to certain posts, or in excusing them from duty? A.—I do not know of such a practice. I have never known them to give anything more than cigars. Such a case never came under my personal consideration; but I have heard of such cases.

Do Not Make Good Policemen.

Q.—How does the class of men appointed on the police force during the last ten years, from 1884 to 1894, compare with those appointed during the years from 1874 to 1884? A.—Those who were appointed during the previous ten years are better patrolmen.

Q.—Why? A.—Well, the men who have been appointed during the last ten years do not appear to be so strong and able, notwithstanding the civil service examination. They don't seem to "catch on" to their duties. They are better politicians than policemen.

Q.—We have heard that applicants for positions on the police force have to pay for their appointments; is that so? A.—Yes, it is a matter of common rumor.

Q.—Would that tend to the deterioration of the force? A.—It would.

Q.—Can you give us any information on that subject? A.—I cannot tell you anything about payment for appointments on the force, but I can about payment for promotions.

Q.—We have heard that "go-betweens" got the money paid by policemen? A.—Yes, I have heard of that. Their names are very well known.

Q.—Can you give any of their names? A.—Charley Grant, Commissioner McClave's secretary.

Capt. Schmittberger said he had read about a man named Kelly or O'Kelly, and that he had heard of a tailor named Myers, near the Metropole Hotel, as a "go-between," but had never known of Alderman Parks, except through the newspapers.

Q.—So far as the discipline of the force is considered, what is your experience with men who have paid for their appointments as to their reliability and good service? A.—They make poor policemen. They feel as if when they had paid for their appointment they had certain rights which the others didn't have.

Q.—Are they more disposed to do clubbing than the older men? A.—Yes. They have more independence, and don't seem to care. They don't obey orders as well as the older men.

Q.—Suppose these men break the laws and are brought to trial, what is their attitude? A.—They feel that they have a right to protection because they have paid for their appointment. They depend more on their political "pull" than on their defense.

WHY HE JOINED THE PEQUOD.

Suggested, with Sheehan President, It Might Be of Benefit.

While waiting for the committee to reassemble, after a recess, Capt. Schmittberger sat at the counsel's table, in consultation with his lawyer, William F. Howe. Father Ducey came in and took a seat at the table beside the Captain, and engaged in an animated conversation with him.

The Captain showed distinctly the strain under which he was laboring. His face was flushed, and there were dark rings under his eyes. When called to the witness stand, he obeyed with alacrity, and settled down for a long siege.

Mr. Goff resumed the examination by asking the Captain about his efforts to enforce discipline among the patrolmen of his command.

Q.—Can you give us any instances where patrolmen under you have violated the rules of the department and defied your attempts at enforcing them? A.—I cannot recall any such cases in my experience.

Q.—Were there not men in your command who expressed a confidence in the "pull" they had to get an acquittal of the charges against them? A.—I don't know that of my personal knowledge. It was never said to me, but I have heard talk of it in the department.

Q.—You have attended a great many trials at Police Headquarters, and haven't you heard of patrolmen defying their superior officers? A.—Yes, to a certain extent that is true.

Q.—Does this insubordination come from political influence? A.—Yes, most of these officers belong to political organizations and clubs.

Q.—Now, take the Pequod Club, for instance. Do you know many police officers who belong to that club? A.—There are many police officers in the club. I was induced to join the club by suggestions from various sources. It was suggested that it might benefit me to belong to the club, as Police Commissioner Sheehan was its President. This was without regard to my political affiliations. I was only in the clubhouse three or four times. I joined simply because I thought it would benefit me. It was the Tammany Hall club of the Thirteenth District, and was in sympathy with that party to a certain extent. Capts. Devery, Price, and Schultz were members of the club, and there were also quite a number of Sergeants and patrolmen who belonged to it.

Did Not Look After Protection.

Q.—Did you ever hear of the patrolmen in that district being paid their salaries in advance, so that they could enjoy the outings of the Pequod Club? A.—I never heard of it. I attended but one of these outings. I bought four or five tickets at $5 a ticket. I have heard of tickets for these outings being sold to liquor dealers by policemen. There was a liquor dealer in the Twentieth Precinct complained to me that a policeman tried to force him to buy tickets from him, notwithstanding that the liquor dealer was himself a member of the club, and had already purchased tickets.

Q.—Under what Captains were you a patrolman in the Nineteenth Precinct? A.—Under the elder McCullagh, Steers, Williams, Berghold, and Williams again. I was made a ward detective by Capt. Steers, and served in the same capacity under Capt. Williams.

Q.—What conversation did you have with Capt. Steers when he detailed you as ward detective? A.—Not any conversation at all.

Q.—When you were detailed there, was there not an understanding that certain houses were "protected" by the payment of money? A.—I had nothing to do with that. There was a ward man named Dunlap who attended to that business. Dunlap is now dead. His place was taken by James K. Price, now Captain of the Twentieth Precinct. He was selected for the place by Capt. Williams.

Q.—Wasn't it the practice of the Captains to select their ward men? A.—It was. I never knew of my knowledge that ward men were kept in any precinct against the wishes of the Captain, although I have heard of such cases, where the Captain wanted other men and couldn't get them.

Q.—Going back to the Pequod Club, wasn't it brought to your knowledge that liquor stores were compelled to buy the mineral waters manufactured by Louis Munzinger, the Secretary of the Pequod Club? A.—I have been told so. Nearly all the liquor stores in the district kept his goods. I have no knowledge of liquor store keepers being oppressed by the police because they refused to patronize Munzinger, but I have heard so. Munzinger came to me and asked me to interest myself in getting liquor dealers to patronize him.

WITH WILLIAMS AS CAPTAIN.

He Got the Revenue from Evil Resorts, Says Schmittberger.

After finishing examining the witness on the Pequod Club, Mr. Goff asked Capt. Schmittberger about the "Tenderloin" Precinct under Capt. Williams. He inquired:

"When Williams was in charge of the district and Price was his ward man a great many disorderly houses and evil resorts flourished there?"

"They did."

Q.—Why did they flourish? A.—Because they were protected by the police and paid for protection. There were the Haymarket, Tom Gould's San Souci, the Star and Garter, the Newport, the Cremorne, the Arlon, and St. Lawrence Hall.

Q.—The last named was changed to a church? A.—First a theatre, then a church.

"It is a curious fact," said Mr. Goff, "that in that church I was publicly prayed for, and I suppose I needed it at the time. I happened to be the attorney for the mortgagee, and the good man who was at the head of the church said that notwithstanding all my sins of omission and commission I was not past praying for."

Q.—All these places flourished, and there was no pretense of enforcing the law in them? A.—They were open all the time. The "dives" were the resort of the criminals from all parts of the country. That portion of the city was the criminal centre of the country. "Shang" Draper was running a place where "Johnny" Irving was killed. "Billy" Porter also kept a place, and "Jim" Irving's Empire was running full blast, and all were protected by the police.

Money Went to Williams, He Says.

Q.—Who is the man to whom the money went directly for this protection? A.—Capt. Williams.

Q.—Can you recall any case where the officers on patrol interfered with these places and were reprimanded? A.—I cannot. The officers on post did not interfere with these places because they were instructed not to. The men on post at these places were selected by the ward man, and were instructed by him what to do. The patrolman takes it for granted that the instructions come from the Captain, and naturally he would close his eyes to the violations of law in these places under protection. If he interfered, his post would be changed or he might be sent to some other precinct.

Q.—Were not these men instructed to cooperate with the keepers of these "dives" in suppressing every knowledge of outrages committed in them? A.—The officers on post would know what to do if anything of that kind occurred in a protected place. They would not interfere if they knew that the place was under protection.

Q.—Do you remember the murder of a ward man in that precinct? A.—I do not.

Q.—Don't you know about the case of a policeman named Coleman? A.—I have heard about that. I was in the precinct at the time. Capt. O'Connor was the commander of the precinct. There was a good deal of mystery about it. I heard that he was killed in front of a disorderly house on Seventh Avenue, but I think that was on the Twentieth Precinct side of the avenue.

"There has been no inquest in that case," said Mr. Goff, "and there was no investigation of the man's death, and no one was arrested on account of it."

His Death Not Investigated.

Q.—Were you asked to exact any money for protection while in the precinct? A.—I was not. No money was ever paid to me.

Q.—When were you made a Roundsman? A.—On March 2, 1880.

Q.—Who made you Roundsman? A.—Commissioner Wheeler.

Q.—How much money did you pay for the place? A.—Not one cent. I was made Roundsman for finding Commissioner Wheeler's dog. [Laughter.] The Commissioner was very friendly to me. He lived at the Gilsey House at the time, and often came to the station house. I never did regular Roundsman's duty, but remained a detective with the rank of Roundsman.

Q.—Do you know that an arrangement was made with the thieves by which they were allowed to frequent the resorts in that precinct? A.—I had no knowledge of it. Of course, some of these thieves were used as "stool pigeons" to get information against other thieves.

Q.—Have you knowledge of the relations of Roundsmen to the patrolmen under them? A.—The Roundsmen all have their favorites. I never heard of patrolmen paying money to Roundsmen for immunity from complaints. It is possible that such a state of things existed, but I never heard of it.

Driven from the Station House.

Q.—Do you remember the residents protesting against the houses in a certain street? A.—There was an association of business men and residents of West Twenty-seventh Street formed to have the notorious houses on that street closed. A man named O'Malley was at the head of it. He came to the station house, and there was a great row between him and Capt. Williams. O'Malley was driven out of the station house. That's all the satisfaction he got. I remember a notorious house kept by Aimé Plattel, but I can't recall that it was called the Captain's house. There was an art gallery there, and people were brought from all parts of the country to see the pictures. I have a recollection of Capt. Williams taking guests there. This house was one of those under protection.

Q.—When were you promoted to Sergeant? A.—On March 6, 1883.

Q.—How much did you pay for your Sergeantcy? A.—Not one cent. I was promoted on my record. Commissioners French and Matthews were instrumental in my promotion, but the promotion was credited to the full board.

FORGED COMMITTEE SUBPOENAS.

Mr. Goff's Statement as to Looking into Citizens' Private Affairs.

In opening the session of the committee yesterday, Adolph Reinert, living at 443 West Thirteenth Street, was called to tell that on the night before he had been served with a subpoena purporting to be signed by John W. Goff, summoning him to appear before the Senators to testify in the case of the people against John Townsend, the policeman.

Reinert said he knew Townsend, but knew of no reason why anybody should try to play a practical joke upon him. The subpoena was not made out on the form used by the Lexow committee, but was similar to those used in the courts of this city.

Mr. Goff said that he had called this witness because it was an illustration of many smilar cases. He said the counsel and members of the committee had received many letters asking them to call as witnesses certain people and to ask of them certain questions. When these witnesses had not been called, the counsel had been accused of being bought up by the persons who were suggested as witnesses.

Mr. Goff said that it seemed to be the impression with a great many people that the committee could be used for purposes of private vengeance, and he wished it distinctly understood that the functions of the committee were not to smirch any man's private character. The line had absolutely been drawn between a witness's public and private character, and no question had been asked of a witness concerning his private life, although the counsel had been sorely tempted at times to do so.

Edward Shalvey, a policeman who had been a ward man, but was reduced to the ranks under the recent order abolishing ward men, was asked a number of questions about the property he owned. He said he had three lots in Westchester County, the leasehold of 192 Monroe Street, which runs for twenty-one years, and for which he paid $4,000, and accounts in the Bowery, Citizens,' Emigrants', and Dry Dock Banks. He testified that he had been the detective in the Twelfth Precinct and a partner of Hussey. He had been ward man for eighteen or twenty years. He was told to bring his bank books and deeds at the next session.

Mrs. Julia Holland, wife of Charles H. Holland, a merchant tailor at 1,031 Amsterdam Avenue, and a relative of ex-Inspector Steers, said that the only property her husband owned was a half interest in some lots on Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Streets.

Mr. Holland gave the same testimony. He said that he had been in business for fifteen years on his own account, and during that time had bought and sold a cottage worth $6,000, a flat building worth $20,500, eight lots on Forty-second Street, and four lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. He said that A. M. Bradley, who was connected with Bloomingdale Asylum, was in partnership with him in some of these transactions, and that Ogden K. Tinnebery had furnished the money for the purchase of the lots on Forty-second Street.

Mr. Moss said he would clinch the testimony against Policeman Gill in regard to the recent arrest of Miss Rosenthal. He called Howard McDonald to the stand. McDonald said he lived at 1,455 Avenue A, but worked on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He declared that he knew Miss Rosenthal very well, but had not met Policeman Gill until last Monday.

"What happened then?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Policeman Gill came up to my place," said Mr. McDonald, "and asked me if I knew Miss Rosenthal. I told him I did. He then asked me to come down here and to try and do the best I could for him, and that he would pay me well for it."

"You understood that he wanted you to come here and perjure yourself so as to get him out of a scrape?" asked Chairman Lexow.

"Yes, that is what I understood. I told him I would not do it, and that was all the conversation we had."

SENATOR O'CONNOR MAKES DENIAL

Says the Committee Fully Indorses Lawyer Goff's Course.

A great deal of interest was displayed before the committee's proceedings began as to what course the members and the counsel would take in regard to statements published that Senator O'Connor had expressed dissatisfaction with the conduct of the investigation by Mr. Goff, and that the sessions were likely to be concluded yesterday.

It was claimed in an alleged interview that Senator O'Connor had said that the committee did not propose to "go higher up," and that the investigation had resulted in all that was expected or desired.

Mr. Jerome of the associate counsel was the first to put the stamp of disapproval upon this interview by declaring that Superintendent Brynes would be called to the witness chair, and that he would be questioned with the same freedom as other witnesses have who have appeared before the committee.

Mr. Goff would not express any opinion as to the probability of the calling of any witness. He has made it an invariable rule not to give any information as to the future proceedings of the committee.

Police Justice Voorhis arrived early, and as soon as he could gain the attention of Senator Lexow he put in another appeal for permission to go on the stand and vindicate himself. He was overheard to say to Chairman Lexow that he wanted to have the investigation of himself "wide open and thorough." He had nothing to conceal, he said. It is understood that Police Justice Voorhis has sent his bank books and other private papers to the counsel of the committee for examination.

As soon as the committee was called to order, Senator O'Connor denied the alleged interview with him.

He Commends Mr. Goff.

"I had a talk with a reporter of the newspaper," he said, "in the Hotel Metropole. A part of what I said is contained in the interview; the rest of it was made up by the reporter—that part of the interview which I said does not represent me at all. I have no hesitation in saying that every member of the committee feels that what has been done by the counsel has our earnest indorsement. Whatever has been done has been done with our approval. When we came down here we felt that corruption and bad government existed, and we were pledged to get at the bottom of it. We feel that the committee has been successful.

"We have no apologies to make for what has been called the 'bulldozing of witnesses,' but we commend Mr. Goff for the course he has taken in the examination of witnesses. We know that many of the things which have been done here would not be permitted in a court of law, but we have found a new way of examining witnesses, and it was the only way in which to get at the truth. We endeavored to show up the whole system from the centre to the circumference."

"The same article seems to throw the responsibility for what has been done and what will be done on Mr. Goff," said Chairman Lexow. "I think this is not right. The committee stands by Mr. Goff in everything that he has done and in everything that will be done, and is willing to share with the counsel whatever responsibility there may be."

"I can say further, said Mr. Goff, "that when I was made the counsel for this committee I told you that I should not put on white gloves in handling witnesses. I think it was Senator Pound who said to me that I could stick a knife in and turn it around. In all cases that were deserving of kind treatment I believe that the counsel has not been lacking in it, but, on the other hand, where witnesses have manifestly been lying, the counsel has asked pointed questions, and will continue under the same circumstances to act in the same manner."

"The committee will also continue," put in Chairman Lexow, "to have confidence in you, Mr. Goff."

"Thank you," said Mr. Goff.

Williams Has Nothing to Say.

Inspector Alexander S. Williams was visited at his house, 109 East Tenth Street, last night to a reporter for The New-York Times and asked if he had any statement to make regarding Capt. Schmittberger's charges before the Lexow committee.

The Inspector, who was not in a very jovial mood, replied:

"No, I have not anything to say. I have not seen the testimony. I do not want to talk about it anyhow."

Commissioner Martin, who had been implicated by the testimony of Schmittberger, could not be found last night.

For the first time in a long period Capt. Price was not present when his men answered roll call at midnight at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

An effort was made to see Inspector McAvoy at his residence, as well as at places where he is usually to be found at night, but without success.

Should Call Martin First, He Says.

Charles Stewart Smith, who was among the first to agitate an investigation of the Police Department, said yesterday:

"I think Mr. Martin should be called on the stand before Superintendent Byrnes, as he is President of the board. He could give his information, and then they [the committee] should be governed in their examination of the Superintendent by what Mr. Martin says and by what Mr. Sheehan has already said. That is my impression.

"I will say further that I think it is quite probable that Superintendent Byrnes would give the public the benefit of any explanation which he has in regard to his Detective Bureau, and I have no doubt that Mr. Byrnes would be very glad to throw any light that he can upon the whole subject of the reorganization of the police force, its present state, and the remedy for the corruption that exists. I don't think Mr. Byrnes will dodge any responsibility which is encumbered upon him."

To Sit Again Next Week.

At the conclusion of Schmittberger's testimony last evening, Chairman Lexow said that he thought it was hardly necessary to make any further investigation into the corruption which had been proved to exist. Evidence enough had already been adduced upon which to base remedial legislation. He suggested that it would be necessary for the committee to formulate its report. This would take a good many days.

Mr. Goff said that it would be necessary to go on with the examination of some witnesses, and adjournment was taken until Wednesday morning at 10:30.

May Consider Police Next Month.

The matter of further police indictments, it was stated, will be considered by a special Grand Jury to be chosen in January. When the present jury reported yesterday in Part I. Judge Martine said he was sorry he could not give the members a holiday to the end of the month.

The press of public business was so great that he must ask them, the Judge said, to give further of their time to the county. He would, however, grant a recess until Wednesday next.

Entertained at the Union.

William Travers Jerome, associate counsel of the Lexow committee, gave an informal dinner to the members of the committee at the Union Club last night. Among those present were Senators Cantor, O'Connor, Lexow, and Pound; Frank Moss, John W. Goff, and the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

Mr. Jerome, when seen, said: "It was a private dinner, to private persons, at a private club."

Becker Guilty in the Second Degree.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 21.—The jury in the Becker murder case has found the accused guilty of murder in the second degree. Becker will be sentenced to-morrow. He killed his wife at Tivoli.

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples, and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with Hood's

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Toilet articles of every description.

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WASHBURN'S SEAT IN DANGER

Solomon G. Comstock Is a Candidate for Senator in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 21.—Much excitement was caused among the politicians this evening by the announcement of Solomon G. Comstock of Moorhead, that he is a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed William D. Washburn. Mr. Comstock stated that he would open headquarters and begin an active canvass on Monday.

This is understood to be the beginning of the fight of the Minnesota railways against Mr. Washburn, because of his alleged work in behalf of the Canadian Pacific Company.

Mr. Comstock will also be boomed as the candidate of the country against the Twin Cities, the two Senators now being residents of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mr. Washburn was informed of the situation, and he left Washington at once for St. Paul, and will remain here until the end of the contest.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CLEVELAND

Loss of About $150,000 by the Burning of a Factory and Other Property.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21.—The K. D. Paper Box Factory, at 29 Water Street, and the Empire Hotel, a three-story structure opposite the factory, were destroyed by fire to-night.

Four firemen were scorched and hurt by flying bricks. Several frame dwellings were badly burned.

The total loss is about $150,000.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Mrs. John G. Neeser's Dance.—About the most interesting social incident last night was the dance given by Mrs. John G. Neeser of 2 West Thirty-third Street to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss May Neeser. The dance took place in Sherry's large ballroom and was one of the largest of the season. John T. Wainwright led the cotillion with the débutante. There were various handsome favors.

—Mrs. Charles W. Chapin's Reception.—Mrs. Charles W. Chapin of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street will give a large reception this afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock, to introduce her daughter, Miss Pauline Chapin. Mrs. Chapin's eldest daughter, Miss Julie Chapin, was married about two years ago to the Marquis de la Tour Villiers of France.

—Dr. and Mrs. N. M. Shaffer's Reception.—Among the pleasant social incidents last evening was the reception to Dr. James N. Shaffer on the occasion of his eighty-third birthday, given by Dr. and Mrs. Newton M. Shaffer, who received, with their guest, from 8 until 11 o'clock, at their home, 28 East Thirty-eighth Street.

—Alden-Elmes Engagement.—The engagement was announced on good authority yesterday of Miss Elmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Webster Elmes of 31 West Sixty-third Street, to Frank G. Alden. The date of the wedding has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be an incident of the early Spring.

—Mrs. G. L. Kingsland to Receive.—Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland of 430 Fifth Avenue will give a large reception this afternoon for her daughter, Miss Helen Kingsland.

—Mrs. Robert Maclay's Reception

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW-YORK LIFE IN FICTION

THE GOLDEN HOUSE. A Novel. By Charles Dudley Warner. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

Mr. Warner's new novel bears a close relationship to the studies of New-York social life in fiction that other contemporary writers, including Mr. Howells, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Brander Matthews, Mrs. Burton Harrison, and the lady who reserves, but does not conceal, her identity under the pseudonym of Julien Gordon, have given us. The same society, the same clubs and clubmen, the same odorous and forlorn "east side," the same general tone is observed in all these works. Mr. Warner even harks back to the dance of the variety hall "artist," called Carmencita, in John Sargent's studio, which was supposed to have set "society" agog, and to have given it a new kind of thrill, some years ago. Mr. Matthews had already celebrated this event in a story.

The body of fiction which Mr. Warner has thus enriched derives a large measure of dignity, quite apart from its merit, which is not to be lightly dismissed, from its uniformity of tone and thought and the likeness of its scenes and characters. This is not the result of collaboration, or, in any case, so far as we may judge, of deliberate imitation. And each New-York novel of the authors named may, therefore, be taken as corroborative proof of the essential truth to the subject of all the others. Therefore, we have already at hand a body of fictitious literature that will be of priceless value to the future historian for the pictures it provides of social customs, and the idea it gives of social spirit and commercial ways, in the metropolis of this Republic in the last years of the nineteenth century.

The value of "The Golden House," as a "document" thus having been disposed of, it remains only to briefly consider it as a work of literary art. As such it is more than respectable. Mr. Warner is an able writer, with a command of wit, and the power of graphic description. His plot is slight, but serviceable, and his personages are many and of varied traits. His scene encompasses all of New-York that comes under the eye of fashionable folks, and some of it that is not often mentioned at dinner tables. We refer, of course, to the crowded tenement districts of the east side, a portion of this town which one small set of writers for the periodicals is constantly holding up as its most picturesque part, and that most neglected in fiction, while another set is diligently at work all the time translating all its grimy facts and all its odors into an endless supply of reading matter for the polite.

Mr. Warner treats of the misery of the New-York poor with gentle sympathy and no trace of mock sentimentality. Of the poetic charm of his episodic romance among the helpers of the poor, in which an ascetic Anglican priest and a female physician are involved, we cannot speak too highly, though we should not care to commit ourselves to an opinion of its truth to nature, because of a lack of familiarity with the sentimental qualities of ascetic Anglicans and ladies who practice medicine.

But the main drift of the story is all in familiar channels, and no one can doubt its truth. The "swell" husband, who is forced to battle along with a cold and heartless world on a beggarly yearly income of $20,000; the sweet, patient, charitable wife whom he neglects; the questionable wife of the great financier, who uses this couple to get into "society," and in return opens a way to profitable speculation for the "swell," which leaves him penniless in the dénouement; the financier, himself, who is a wonderfully impressive figure, and no more to be understood than financiers usually are; the beautiful, discontented spinster, and all the other personages at the afternoon teas and evening "functions," that Mr. Warner describes, are interesting and recognizable.

Mr. Smedley's pictures add much to the interest of the story. They are charming pictures and apt illustrations, and each provides an excellent object lesson in deportment for people about to go into New-York "society."

DR. GOULD'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY

AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, AND ALLIED SCIENCES. By George M. Gould, A. M., M. D. Based upon Recent Scientific Literature. 4to. Philadelphia: F. Blakiston, Son & Co.

Dr. Gould's former contributions to medical literature long since gave him rank among the foremost medical instructors. His dictionaries have been widely distributed and widely liked. It scarcely need be said that a new and larger dictionary from his hands was certain of warm and extended welcome.

How great is the advance he has made over former dictionaries will be indicated from a mere account of the dimensions of the present work. It is a quarto of nearly the size of Lippincott's Gazetteer. The pages number 1,613, and they are closely printed, double columns to the page. The book is bound in black half morocco, and has a strong and elastic back. It opens with facility, and lies open without seeming to be in pain. A large book more easy of handling we seldom see.

Dr. Gould explains that his purpose has been "to give the greatest possible amount of lexicographic and encyclopedic knowledge within the limits of a single volume, condensed so much as is consistent with clearness." In the furtherance of this purpose he has given "many thousands of new words and terms that have been introduced into medicine during the last few years, marked as they have been by unparalleled scientific activity and progress." This has involved the examination of "an almost countless number of volumes and periodicals" by not only himself, but a "tireless corps of friends and assistants." Hence the work, instead of being an "inexcusable compilation and copying from the many word-books already published," becomes "a fresh gathering from the living literature of the day."

Dr. Gould has aimed not only to embrace medicine, but also biology and such allied sciences as bacteriology, microscopy, botany, zoology, dentistry, electricity, and veterinary medicine. Scientific practitioners having now recognized that general biological science is "the foundation of genuine and progressive medical science," and since the best schools now recognize and frequently make obligatory a preliminary biological course of study, Dr. Gould decided to include all the more commonly used terms of biology. Here will be found one of the special merits of the book, elevating it to a place apart as a medical publication.

The work not only defines words, but gives their pronunciation and derivation, with their logical relation and importance. Illustrations are given, but not in cumbersome number. They occur in cases only where they can make clear what words could not. In many instances new engravings from original drawings are supplied.

MAXIMS FROM MODERN FRENCH.

FRENCH FOLLY IN MAXIMS. Translated and edited by Henri Pene du Bois. 3 vols., 24mo. New-York: Brentano's. $2.25 for the set.

One might describe these charming little volumes as quivers full of arrows, or belts crammed with cartridges, or three hives, in which buzz the bees, and an occasional hornet. You may take the contents as you please. You may wince as the feathered barb scratches your epidermis, or may get a contused wound from the projectile, or you may get a sting and allay the pain by a taste of the honey. Mr. Du Bois's introductions are in his happiest manner. You must not always look for the sincerity of the individual in the brilliant phrase he fashions. The skillful jeweler has a fair stone, not the very choicest, but the trinket he makes is beyond price, because of the setting of it. It is the prentice hand who, taking a superb gem, lessens not its value, but its acceptance, through want of knowledge of his calling.

In the first volume, devoted to the maxims of philosophy, there are displays of fireworks. A savage—that is, an Anglo Saxon—throws some kind of a dull light across a murky sky by means of a lantern. Your Frenchman shoots skyrockets, and there is a blaze of light with scintillations. Maybe it is all in the language, the vivacity, the snap of it—its flexibility, elasticity, which gives the French phrase the propelling power.

There is no choice in the three volumes, but that on art is surprisingly good. There is a saying of Victor Hugo's which is quite as applicable to literature as it is to art. "There are people who criticise the Himalaya Mountains, stone by stone." Much English literary criticism is of this character—overattention to details, with entire absence of thought in relation to the mass; criticism for the sake of criticism, with forgetfulness of the object to be criticised. What a perfect truth is that of Pailleron's, who says: "Beware of an artist who talks too well of his art. He wastes his art in talk." Another is, "Have success and there shall always be fools to say that you have talent."

Citations innumerable could be made from these volumes. Your brain can be made dizzy by the whirl the reading imparts. Here are pins, needles, flowers, ribbons, colors, and decorations, such as anybody may want to use. We see an arsenal of small arms of precision. When you want such you can go to Mr. Du Bois for fresh equipment. For a big, thundrous discharge, say the bomb, you may go to the Sam Johnson foundry.

What the compiler is to be thanked for is his research, the numerous illustrations he has found, and, above all, for the ease, the alertness, the cleverness of the Englishing of these difficult French maxims. They have, as Mr. Du Bois collects them, a kind of spontaneity about them. They take kindly to their new habiliments.

LITERARY NOTES

—The Athenaeum prints the following: "We have an announcement to make this week of no ordinary interest. Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie is thinking of bringing out an edition of her father's works with notes of a biographical character."

—Mr. H. D. Traill has been engaged to prepare a personal biography of Sir John Franklin, from papers collected by Franklin's widow, and by his niece, Miss Sophia Cracroft. His object will be to give a distinct picture of Franklin as a man. The work will be issued next Autumn, by John Murray.

—Frederic Harrison's January Forum paper will relate to "Dickens's Place in Literature."

—Edward Fitzgerald's letters to Fanny Kemble, which number about 100, will be printed in Temple Bar, beginning with the number for January.

—The subjoined interesting announcements are made by The Ladies' Home Journal of Philadelphia: "Dr. Parkhurst has entered into a contract with The Ladies' Home Journal, by which he will practically become a regular editorial contributor to that magazine for some time. The great New-York preacher says that he has for a long time past been desirous of saying some very necessary things to women, and he now announces that he will say them through these articles. He will take up all the social, moral, and equality questions which are so uppermost in the minds of women to-day. Dr. Parkhurst will begin this work at once, his first article appearing in the next issue of The Journal."

—Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward," is to tell in the next issue of The Ladies' Home Journal what he believes a "Christmas in the Year 2,000" will be like.

—P. Blakiston, Son & Co., of Philadelphia announce that they will soon bring out an edition of "The Dynamics of Life," by William R. Gowers, M. D., of London, which aroused considerable attention when originally published in an English Medical Journal. They publish the work by special arrangement with the author.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. find that the recent growth of interest in old New-York City has resulted in a largely increased call for Mrs. Lamb's learned and exhaustive "History of the City of New-York." The price of the work, (which is in two large volumes, fully illustrated,) was formerly $20 per copy, but it is now $16. In calling attention to this reduction, a misleading statement was made in an article in last Tuesday's issue of The Times.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE WHITE COMPANY. A Novel. By A. Conan Doyle. Illustrated by George Willis Bardwell. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESSES. George William Curtis, Edwin Booth, Louis Kossuth, John James Audubon, William Cullen Bryant. By Parke Godwin. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

THE BORDERLAND OF CZAR AND KAISER. Notes from Both Sides of the Russian Frontier. By Poultney Bigelow. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

COLONIAL DAYS AND DAMES. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Illustrated by B. L. Holloway. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

THE PARASITE. A Story. By A. Conan Doyle. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

SEA YARNS FOR BOYS, SPUN BY AN OLD SALT. By W. J. Henderson. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

HERO TALES OF IRELAND. Collected by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE DEPENDENT, DEFECTIVE, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES. By Charles R. Henderson. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Allen C. Thomas. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.12.

STORIES OF OLD GREECE. By Emma M. Firth. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

MORE "SHORT SIXES." By H. C. Bunner. Illustrated by C. J. Taylor. 12mo. New-York: Keppler & Schwarzmann.

No Cigarettes for Islip Boys.

ISLIP, L. I., Dec. 21.—The Islip Board of Education is making a crusade against cigarette smoking. The village has been placarded with copies of the law which forbids their sale to boys under sixteen years of age, and every dealer has been served with a copy of the law.

The first violation will be rigorously prosecuted.

Schumann's Sons

Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Silverware.

Broadway, cor. 22d St.

SMALL ENAMEL LADIES' WATCHES

Aivasovsky's Large Paintings on View.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

Read in the House and Sent to the Government Printer.

IT IS OFFERED AS A SUBSTITUTE

Mr. Springer Confident that the New Measure Will Meet Objections Made to the Pending Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The friends of the Carlisle Currency bill expressed more confidence to-day of the passage of the bill than they had entertained in preceding days. Their increase of hope was traceable in large measure to the changes they expected would be made in the bill at the suggestion of Mr. Carlisle. These changes appear in the substitute bill introduced this afternoon, and they are believed by Mr. Springer to meet the most important criticisms made against the original measure.

It is yet too early to know what the effect of the changes will be in the House. If the Democrats can be mustered for it, the Republican opposition will not avail to defeat it. The menace to the measure hitherto his been in the division of the Democratic side. If the House does not soon dispose of the bill in one way or another, the Senate will kill it, for the Republicans have only to say, in the feeble attitude of the Senate majority toward the rules, that a thing shall not be done, and it may not be done. The minority rules the Senate.

The discussion in the House to-day chiefly bore upon the old bill, for the new bill was not introduced till late in the afternoon.

Mr. Russell (Rep., Conn.,) opposed the bill. It was intended to kill the national system of banking and currency. It was distinctly and emphatically a Democratic measure. No such plan had been proposed or suggested until after the late election, and it was drawn to favor that section of the country in which, until that time, it had been supposed the Democratic Party was impregnable and forever intrenched. Compared with the haste with which this bill had been and was being rushed through the House, Mr. Russell said, the Wilson bill, in its inception, consideration, and passage, was unpartisan.

Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.,) was the next speaker. The burden of his speech was a plea to his party to place the currency of the country on a stable footing. The substance of his speech he gave when he said:

"I rise mainly to express the hope that the Democratic Party, now in control of the Government, will signalize its piossession of power by the adoption of a permanent and solid measure of currency reform which shall place the finances of this country substantially on the basis where they rested before the war. I think the Republican Party owed this duty to the people, but they have not performed it, and they have left to the Democratic Party the opportunity and the honor of rendering this great public service."

The General said he had no criticism to make upon the financial policy of the Republican Party in the war times, but when the war was over it should have returned to the policy that prevailed in the days of Jackson and Van Buren, when the Government was divorced from the banking system of the country. The General intimated that he was not satisfied fully with the bill before the House, but expected that in the end a bill would be perfected which he could approve and vote for.

In the midst of Gen. Sickles's remarks an interruption occurred leading to a colloquy between Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) and Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.,) respecting the cause of the stopping of the retirement of greenbacks, the latter asserting that it was due to the Sherman proviso of the act of 1878.

Mr. Walker, (ironically)—Well, if there was ever a financial evil from which this country suffered that was not chargable to John Sherman it never heard of it.

Mr. Warner—Nor I, either. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sickles said that without knowing very much of John Sherman's financial record, he believed that if he could get a chance to do it he would vote to retire the greenbacks.

Mr. Walker—If the gentleman will give us one-third of the votes on his side of the House we will secure it.

Later the question of partisanship toward the measure was raised, and Mr. Sickles said that if the Democrats would take hold of the propositions, not as partisans, but as Americans, it would be passed, and the evils of the present would be triumphed over. He spoke for himself only, he said, and he dealt with all such questions as an American and not as a partisan.

The retirement of all paper notes of smaller denominations than $10 was a feature that met Mr. Sickels's approval.

"The only use I know for them," he said, "is to remit subscriptions to the papers. Every subscriber keeps a supply of them on hand with which to send his subscription money to the editors." [Laughter.]

Mr. McLauren (Dem., S. C.,) followed with a speech advocating free coinage of silver as the demand of the hour and duty of Congress.

Mr. Rawlins, (Dem., Utah.,) the last speaker of the afternoon, also made a plea for the free coinage of silver. That, he said, would settle the financial troubles of the country.

When Mr. Rawlins was done talking, Mr. Springer presented his substitute bill. He explained the important changes that had been made and their effect, in substance, as follows:

"First—Permitting the deposit of currency certificates issued under Section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes to secure circulation as well as the deposit of legal-tender notes and Treasury notes. These certificates represent legal-tender notes actually held in the Treasury, and the effect of depositing certificates is, therefore, the same precisely as to require the deposit of notes.

"Second—So amending the present law as to permit State banks to deposit legal-tender notes and procure currency certificates in the same manner that national banks are now permitted to do so.

"Third—Dispensing with the provision which authorizes an assessment upon the national banks to replenish the safety fund for the redemption of the notes of failed banks, and in place of this provision inserting one providing that the collection of the one-fourth of 1 per centum tax for each half year shall be resumed when the safety fund is impaired and continued until the safety fund is restored.

"Fourth—Authorizing the Controller of the Currency, instead of the banks themselves, to designate the agencies at which national bank notes shall be redeemed. The effect of this will be to secure the redemption, not only at the office of the bank, but at the other places accessible to noteholders.

"Fifth—Dispensing with the provision compelling existing national banks to withdraw their bonds now on deposit and take out circulation under the new system, and in lieu of that provision inserting one permitting the banks to withdraw their bonds, if they see proper to do so, by depositing lawful money as now provided by law, and then to take out circulation under the new system if they choose to do so.

"Sixth—Providing that the notes of failed national banks which are not redeemed on demand at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the suspension of the bank until thirty days after public notice has been given that funds are on hand for their redemption. This imposes no obligation upon the part of the United States to use its own funds for the redemption, as the safety fund is in the hands of the Treasurer, and he will redeem notes out of that fund.

"It is not necessary to repeal the repealing clause in Section 7 as reconstructed, because Section 1, as proposed to be amended, repeals all bond requirements as to banks taking out circulation under the proposed bill; nor is it necessary, in Section 7, to set out how the notes of existing banks shall be redeemed when lawful money has been deposited, because the present law provides for all that.

"In regard to the provision making the notes of failed banks bear interest, it is absolutely necessary to require their presentation at some place before they begin to bear interest, otherwise it is impossible to frame a clause which would not make all of its notes bear interest from the date of suspension, even though there might be funds on hand to pay them. There are ten Sub-Treasuries in the United States, and there will be no difficulty in presenting the notes if the holder of them has any doubt about their immediate redemption, and thus make them bear interest."

To expedite consideration of the bill, Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) suggested that the new bill be submitted at once for the pending bill, but this was not agreed to. It was agreed, however, that it should be printed in bill form and published in The Record.

Unanimous consent was also given for members to print remarks on the Currency bill in The Record at any time during the session.

THE SUBSTITUTE MEASURE.

Text of the Currency Bill Which the House Must Consider Now.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following is the proposed substitute for the pending Banking and Currency bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that so much of all acts and parts of acts as require or authorize the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes issued by national banking associations, or as require such associations to deposit or keep on deposit United States bonds for any purpose except as security for public money, be, and the same are, hereby repealed as to associations taking out circulation under this act, and such notes shall not contain the statement that they are so secured.

Sec. 2.—That any national banking association organized as now provided by law, and any national banking association hereafter organized, may take out circulating notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per centum of its paid-up and unimpaired capital upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States currency certificates issued under Section 5,103 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes issued under the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as a guarantee fund equal to 30 per centum of the circulating notes applied for.

The association making such deposit shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes in denominations of $10 and multiples thereof, in blank, registered and countersigned, as provided by law, and all such notes shall constitute, and are hereby declared to be, a first lien upon all the assets of the association issuing the same.

All circulating notes furnished to national banking associations under this act shall be uniform in design, but any association desiring to redeem its circulating notes in gold may have them made payable in that coin; and the Controller of the Currency is hereby authorized and directed to have prepared and keep on hand, ready for delivery on application, a reserve of blank notes for each national banking association having circulation, but such reserve for each bank shall at no time be in excess of the difference between the amount of its notes then outstanding and the total amount which it is by this act authorized to receive.

Sec. 3.—That, in lieu of all existing taxes, each national banking association (taking out circulation under this act) shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July of each year, a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum for each half year upon the average amount of its notes in circulation, and, in computing such average, all notes issued by such association and not actually retired from circulation, in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be included.

Sec. 4.—That each national banking association shall redeem its notes at par on presentation at its own office and at such agencies as may be designated for that purpose by the Controller of the Currency, and whenever such association desires to retire the whole or any part of its circulation, the notes to be retired shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency for cancellation, and thereupon a sum equal to 30 per centum of such canceled notes shall be returned to the association in lawful money of the United States. Defaced and mutilated notes and notes otherwise unfit for circulation which have been redeemed by any association may be returned to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and reissue, as now provided by law.

Sec. 5. That in order to provide a safety fund for the prompt redemption of the circulating notes of failed national banking associations each such association now organized, or hereafter organized, and receiving circulation under this act, shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July in each year a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum for each half year upon the average amount of its circulating notes outstanding, to be computed as hereinbefore provided, until the said fund amounts to a sum equal to 5 per centum upon the total amount of such national bank notes outstanding, and thereupon the collection of said tax shall be suspended.

Each association hereafter applying for circulating notes shall, before receiving the same, pay its pro rata share into the said fund; but an association retiring or reducing its circulation shall not be entitled to withdraw any part of said fund.

When a national banking association becomes insolvent its guaranty fund held on deposit shall be transferred to the safety fund herein provided for and applied to the redemption of its outstanding notes; and in case the said last-mentioned fund should at any time be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks, and the immediate available assets of said banks are not sufficient to reimburse it the collection of said tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum for each half year shall be resumed and continued until the said fund is restored to an amount equal to 5 per centum upon the total circulation outstanding.

All circulating notes of failed national banks not redeemed on presentation to the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of the suspension of the bank until thirty days after public notice has been given that funds are on hand for their redemption, and such notes shall constitute a first lien upon all moneys thereafter received into the safety fund.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invest any money belinging to the safety fund in United States bonds, and the bonds so purchased, and the interest accruing thereon, shall be held as part of the said fund. Such bonds may be sold when necessary and the proceeds used for the redemption of the circulating notes of failed national banks.

Sec. 7. That every national banking association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation may withdraw such bonds upon the deposit of lawful money of the United States, as now provided by law, and thereafter such association may take out circulation under this act and be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities herein conferred.

Sec. 8. That the whole of Section 9, and so much of Section 12 of the act approved July 12, 1882, entitled "An Act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold and to issue certificates thereon, be and the same are hereby repealed; and Section 31 of the act approved June 3, 1864, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," and all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his descretion, use from time to time any surplus revenue of the United States in the redemption and retirement of United States legal-tender notes, but the amount of such notes retired shall not in the aggregate exceed an amount equal to 70 per centum of the additional circulation taken out by national banks and State banks under the provision of this act; and heretofore no United States notes, national bank notes, or Treasury notes authorized by the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," of a less denomination than $10 shall be issued, and as rapidly as such notes of denominations less than $10 shall be received into the Treasury they shall be canceled and an equal amount of notes of like character, but in denominations of $10 or multiples thereof, shall be issued in their places, but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or in any manner affect the second section of the said act of July 14, 1890.

"Sec. 10. That the use of circulating notes issued by a banking corporation duly organized under the laws of any State, and which transacts no other than a banking business, shall be exempt from taxation under the laws of the United States when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency:

"1. That such bank has at no time had outstanding its circulating notes in excess of 75 per cent. of its paid-up and unimpaired capital.

"2. That its stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; but this shall not be required in the case of persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees if the assets and funds in their hands are liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward, or person interested in such funds would be if living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name.

"3. That the circulating notes constitute by law a first lien upon all the assets of the bank.

"4. That the bank has at all times kept on deposit with an officer of the State authorized by law to receive and hold the same as guarantee fund in currency certificates issued under Section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per centum of its outstanding circulating notes, and

"5. That it has promptly redeemed its notes at par on demand at its principal office, or at one or more if its branch offices, if it has branches.

"Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency shall be satisfied that any banking corporation duly organized under the laws of any State and which transacts no other than a banking business, as provided in this section, has been incorporated under the laws of the State in which it is located, which laws require that the stockholders shall be individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock, and that such laws require that the circulating notes thereof shall constitute a first lien upon all the assets of the bank, and also that such laws require such bank to keep on deposit at all times with an official of the State authorized by law to receive and hold the same a guarantee fund, as required in the fourth paragraph of this section, they shall issue to said bank a certificate to that effect.

"Thereupon said bank may issue its notes as provided in this act, and thereafter the tax of 10 per centum heretofore imposed by law upon the circulation of the notes of State banks shall not be assessed or collected upon the notes of such bank unless it appears that said bank has issued circulating notes in excess of 75 per centum of its paid-up and unimpaired capital, or that its capital is impaired and has remained so for thirty days, or that the bank has not kept on deposit with the State official authorized by law to receive and hold the same a guarantee fund as required in the fourth paragraph of this section, or that said bank has not promptly redeemed its notes in lawful money at par on demand at its principal office or at one or more of its branch offices, if it has branch offices; and that no person or corporation other than the banks issuing such notes in violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the tax of 10 per centum upon the circulating notes of State banks as now provided by law.

"Sec. 11. That any banking association organized under the laws of any State may deposit with the Treasurer of the United States legal-tender notes and receive certificates therefor, in the manner provided in Section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit such banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities; but no State bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of a United States note or certificate or national bank note."

House Votes for a Recess.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In the House to-day Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) presented the concurrent resolution providing for a recess of Congress from Saturday, Dec. 22, to Thursday, Jan. 3, and on its passage Mr. English (Dem., N. J.,) demanded a division. Mr. Sayers asked for a vote by yeas and nays, and it was ordered, resulting: Yeas, 172; nays, 12.

DEATH TO THE JACK RABBIT

Colorado Hunters Killed 1,000 Thursday—The Slaughter to Continue.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 21.—Ten score hunters went forth yesterday on the plains around Lamar, in the southern part of Colorado, and slaughtered jack rabbits until dark put a stop to the fun. The count will not be completed before to-morrow, when the game will be stacked up and photographed. Over 1,000 head were brought in this evening, and almost ten times that number are expected to be slaughtered to-day. The start was made about noon. The record of the day is held by four Pueblo sportsmen, who killed 225 jacks in two hours. After the hunters come in, the result of their gunning will be shipped to the poor of Denver, where it will be distributed Christmas morning.

In the southern part of the State the rabbit has become a pest that cannot be compared with anything outside of the Australian States, and the farmers suffer severely from their depredations. They estimate their annual loss by thousands of dollars, and the railroads cheerfully help them to make war on the rabbit by giving the sportsmen a nominal rate to the fields, besides hauling free of charge whatever game they may bag.

Must Give the Navy Three Years More.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Attorney General has rendered a decision in the case of Commander Joshua Bishop, on duty at the Naval Observatory, which will keep that officer on the active list of the navy three years. Commander Bishop recently applied for retirement after forty years of service. It appeared that he had been out of the navy for three years and one month, by sentence of court-martial, but had been restored by special act of Congress. The Attorney General holds that his service can only be counted as the time he was actually in the navy.

Poor Pie

is responsible for many of man's (and woman's) physical woes—but the pie needn't be poor, and it may bring joy instead of woe. How? Use nothing but COTTOLENE for shortening and the pie crust will be delicate, flaky, delicious, and so healthful that even a dyspeptic can eat freely of it and be comfortable. COTTOLENE can't be equalled as a shortening, and is *absolutely* healthful. Genuine has this trade mark on every pail. Take no other.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO, and
Produce Exchange, New York.

Genuine **Pond's Extract**

cures **All PAIN**

INFLAMMATIONS and HEMORRHAGES.

One drop of Pond's Extract is worth more than a tablespoonful of

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES, MADE CRUDELY, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

THE GOULD-SAGE SIDE TOLD

ANSWER FILED IN THE SUIT OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

All Charges of Wrongdoing Are Denied and the Statute of Limitations Is Pleaded.

The Gould-Sage side of the Kansas Pacific bond controversy was presented in court yesterday. On behalf of Russell Sage, George J. Gould, Howard Gould, Edwin Gould, and Helen M. Gould, an answer to the suit of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis was filed in the Supreme Court by the defendant's attorneys.

In the complaint it was charged that Jay Gould and Russell Sage misappropriated trust funds which were in their custody while acting as trustees for the Kansas Pacific bondholders. These funds consisted of 29,986 shares of Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph stock, the value of which, with accumulated interest, it is asserted is now $11,000,000. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is the owner of $10,000 worth of the Kansas Pacific bonds, and sues on its own account and the account of other bondholders to compel the restoration of the $11,000,000.

In their answer the defendants deny that any of the stock which was issued to the Trustees was fraudulent or unlawfully appropriated to their own use. They also deny all charges of misappropriation or misconduct in the administration of the trust estate. Mr. Sage individually denies that any stock was issued to him to which he was not lawfully entitled and for which full and adequate consideration was not paid.

The answer, continuing, says that the mortgaged property and estate covered by the deed of trust executed on May 1, 1879, are sufficient, aside from the 29,986 shares of Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company's stock, to pay all outstanding bonds in interest.

It is alleged that the Trustees, under a decree of the Supreme Court, on Jan. 23, 1880, delivered the certificate of 29,986 shares of Denver Pacific stock in good faith, and without fraud or wrong, to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and under that judgment this stock was adjudged to be released from the trust created by the deed of trust executed on May 1, 1879, and all the rights of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to the stock were transferred to the Union Pacific Railway Company, which was formed by the consolidation of the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company. The Union Pacific Company issued $4,000,000 of stock of its road in return for this stock, and sold and disposed of it for the benefit of the consolidated company.

In October, 1893, the Union Pacific Company passed into the hands of receivers appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States of Nebraska, and in July last, in a suit brought by Russell Sage and George J. Gould, for the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, the mortgaged property was also placed in the hands of receivers.

The children of Jay Gould declare that their father was not guilty of any misappropriation or misconduct in the administration of the trust, and that he acted under the judgment of the Supreme Court in delivering up the stock, and that that judgment was valid and effective.

It is insisted that before a final determination of this action can be had and the rights of all parties adjudicated the Union Pacific Railway Company and its receivers will have to be brought in and made parties to the action.

Sage and the Gould children set up the statute of limitations as a bar to the claim in suit, asserting that, if any cause of action did arise, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home had an adequate remedy at law upon it, but failed to prosecute any such right within the time allowed by law, and therefore this action cannot be maintained. It is also insisted that if there is any cause of action at all it is within the jurisdiction of the Kansas courts, which have undertaken the administration of the trust and all the controversies and applications respecting it.

LUNING'S WIFE WINS A SUIT.

It Recalls the Young Millionaire's Cruise on His Yacht Alert.

John N. Luning figured in public again yesterday. His wife, Mrs. Nettie Luning, appeared as plaintiff in the Supreme Court, before Justice Beach, against Richard Morgan Olcott, a New Street shipping merchant and former friend of Mr. Luning. Mrs. Luning sued to recover the value of a note for $40,000, given by Mr. Olcott. There was no defense, and judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount with $3,800 interest.

Luning's father was a San Francisco banker, and died some years ago, leaving an estate of about $10,000,000. Young Luning was very liberal in the expenditure of his fortune. He purchased the yacht Alert, and with a number of his friends went on an extended cruise. Richard M. and William T. Olcott were two of his companions. Luning's condition became such that he was taken off at Nice and removed to an institution near London. He subsequently obtained his release, and came to this city about two years ago.

His yacht arrived several months later. Some time after his arrival here he married a widow, who had gone abroad to care for him while he was sick. He had given Richard M. Olcott a general power of attorney while he was ill, but subsequently Luning and Olcott has a disagreement, and their friendship came to an end. Then Olcott sued him in the Supreme Court to recover $53,878, alleged to be due for money loaned, and obtained an attachment against the Alert.

At that time Luning's wife declared that instead of her husband owing anything to Olcott, the latter was indebted to him for money borrowed while on the cruise. Luning gave the yacht to his wife as a gift after his arrival here.

Mrs. Luning's testimony, taken yesterday, was very brief. She stated that her husband gave her the note the day after her wedding as a wedding gift. She has had possession of it ever since. She demanded payment of it, but it was not paid. Mrs. Luning's lawyer said the note was given by Olcott to Luning for money loaned.

DEFEAT FOR THE WHISKY TRUST.

Obliged to Allow to E. W. Ashley the Rebates Which Had Been Agreed.

The Whisky Trust and its peculiar methods for crushing out competition was on exhibition yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Patterson.

The American Distributing Company, selling agents for the trust, sued Edgar W. Ashley to recover for a bill of whisky purchased. The amount claimed was $3,366.76. Under the agreement Ashley was not to purchase goods from any one else, and he was to get them from the company at $1.07 a gallon, although the market price was $1.22½ a gallon. The company billed the goods to Ashley at $1.22½ with the understanding that when the settlement was made he would receive the rebate arranged for.

It was asserted by the company that Ashley violated the terms of the agreement and purchased goods from another firm. Subsequently, when he wanted to settle the bill, the company demanded the full amount of $1.22½ a gallon. This he refused to pay, and he tendered the $1.07 a gallon, as agreed upon. The company would not accept this and brought suit to recover the full amount of the bill, $3,366.76. The jury gave a verdict for the company for $2,864.90, the amount which Ashley had offered to pay.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The Commissioners appointed to decide what compensation should be paid to the owners of the property 92, 148, 150, and 152 Pearl Street by the elevated railroad for the easements and for the maintenance of the railroad have filed their report with the Supreme Court. The Commissioners award $10,000 for 92 Pearl Street, and for 148, 150, and 152 Pearl Street, $6,500. The owners of the property are Christine O'Sullivan, Eugene O'Sullivan, Vincent J. O'Sullivan, Percy S. O'Sullivan, Ernest P. O'Sullivan, and Charles A. O'Sullivan of 247 Madison Avenue.

—The case of the United States Government against John St. Leonard, James L. Hand, Charles Taylor, and George Tenney, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government out of $547 pension by indorsing the name of Charles Stevens, an old sailor, to a check for that amount on May 23 last, was revived yesterday by an application made before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, for permission to file a demurrer to the indictment. Arguments will be heard on the demurrer the first week in January.

—Julius Seigel and Siegfried Seigel, who are wanted in Austria for alleged forgeries, aggregating over $1,000,000, were taken before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday afternoon for examination. Otto P. Eberhard, Vice Consul General of Austria, appeared as complainant, and was represented by R. Dutton as counsel for the prosecution. W. N. Loeve appeared for the defendant. The hearings will be resumed on Jan. 4.

—The will of George F. Hecker was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The testator gives all his estate to his wife, Mary Ann Hecker, and appoints her sole executrix. The document, was executed on Jan. 1, 1887. The widow, in her petition, states that she believes the estate of her husband is insolvent.

—Mary Rubino, the wife of an Italian barber of 157 Mott Street, was yesterday sentenced to three years and three months in the State prison for women by Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Virginius. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Madison Square, South—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Paintings.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananais. Matinée, 2:00.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Road to Ruin. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Back Number. Matinée.
HARRIGAN'S 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ultimo. Matinée, 2:00—Lyceum.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th-St Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—La Traviata. Matinée, 2:00—Lohengrin.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—London Assurance. Matinée, 2:00.
333 4th AV—The Tiffany Chapel. Tiffany Favrille Glassware.

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Gold Shipments to Europe.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	28	37	3:30 P. M.	38	46
6 A. M.	28	35	6 P. M.	44	48
9 A. M.	30	36	9 P. M.	40	45
12 M.	38	42	12 P. M.	39	43

Average temperature yesterday.....41½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....35⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers in early morning, followed by Fair Weather, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE RELIEF OF THE TREASURY.

Congress will adjourn to-day for the holidays and will not meet again until the 3d of January. The resolution for the recess will probably be adopted by less than a quorum, as no actual quorum has been present for two days. This fact alone shows the curious infelicity of Mr. Springer's notion that the banking system of the United States could be revolutionized in a week, under the guidance of a committee that could not get a majority of its own members for any single measure, or for any single provision of the measure finally reported for debate only, and under the pressure of a rule which neither the Banking Committee nor the Committee on Rules could agree upon.

In the meantime the Treasury gold reserve, which at the opening of business yesterday was $91,598,541, will be reduced by to-day by $2,150,000, and the Treasury will go into the week with a little over $89,000,000. According to the latest published returns of the receipts of various kinds of money for customs at this port, not a dollar of gold was coming in, and within five weeks the percentage of legal tenders (greenbacks and Treasury notes) had fallen from 72.9 per cent. to 60.8 per cent., and that of silver certificates had risen from 27.1 per cent to 39.2 per cent. During this period the Government had borrowed $58,000,000 of gold on 5 per cent. ten-year bonds, which will cost the taxpayers of the country $25,000,000 in interest. Of that $58,000,000, at least one-half has already been drawn from the Treasury. This situation presents several perfectly plain and very important features. One is a perceptibly increasing distrust of the currency in the minds of our own people, which induces them to pay into the Treasury the weakest sort of notes—the silver certificates. The second, which is the consequence of the first, is the steadily-increasing difficulty the Treasury finds in carrying out the avowed policy of the Government to maintain the parity of gold and silver and the representatives of these metals. The third is the very great and unreasonable cost of the efforts the Treasury is compelled to make to perform the duty imposed upon it—a duty absolutely imperative for the safety of private as well as of public credit. It is clear enough for anybody, we should say, that this situation is not a desirable one, that it ought to be met as promptly as possible and in the simplest way.

The one urgent necessity is to relieve the strain on the Treasury gold reserve. This can be done by reducing the volume of the notes which the reserve must be used to redeem. As we have repeatedly pointed out, and as all experienced and intelligent observers are agreed, the best and practically the only way to do this is by the payment and cancellation of the United States legal-tender notes. As there is no money in the Treasury for this purpose, and will be none in a long time, it must be borrowed, or, what amounts to the same thing, the notes must be funded in bonds bearing the lowest rate of interest for which par can be obtained. There will be objection to this. There ought to be none, for it is a matter of sheer necessity, and would only be doing cheaply, surely, and permanently what the Treasury has been trying, with poor success and in an uncertain fashion, to do temporarily at great cost. The objection will come, however, from those who are possessed with the notion that any contraction of the currency is mischievous and an injury to the larger part of the population. That objection can be met by providing that bank notes may be issued on the funding bonds to the par value of the bonds, and subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. yearly.

Such issues would unquestionably be made promptly to the full amount that the demands of trade might require. When made they would be in every possible way a perfect currency. They would be entirely safe in the hands of the noteholders. They would be of full and undoubted value in every corner of the land. They would need no new machinery for their management. They would introduce no novel element in the currency. They would not anywhere or at any time create a ripple of disturbance or anxiety or doubt in the public mind. No one could complain that there was any arbitrary contraction or inflation of the currency from such issues. We do not present this suggestion as providing a perfect or permanent system of bank issues. It would not do so. With the growth of the country and the return of commercial activity, the time would surely come when even the bonds issued to fund the greenbacks would be an inadequate basis for bank issues. But what we insist ought to be considered is the fact that this perfectly simple plan would immediately begin to relieve the strain on the Treasury, would, therefore, immediately promote confidence and prosperity, and that it is one that may be practicable, whether we consider the financial conditions or the temper of Congress.

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS ACCUSED.

When Capt. Schmittberger testified yesterday that he had personally and repeatedly put police blackmail money into the outstretched palm of Alexander S. Williams, a great many persons must have felt that the Lexow committee investigation had reached, if not its culmination, at least a point of great historic and moral interest, long deferred.

It may be that merciless fate deals with Inspector Williams more hardly than he deserves. That question is, or will be, sub judice, and may not be determined now. But it is a matter of common notoriety that incriminating rumor has been freest with his name; that in public opinion's rough-and-ready apportionment of praise and blame he, of all police officers below the grade of Commissioner, has been credited with sins enough to put him highest in the list of the suspected, and that there has been a general conviction that if the committee stopped anywhere before it had uncovered all the rottenness in the department it would stop just short of Williams.

It cannot stop now. Schmittberger has made that impossible. He testifies that he caused to be collected the customary toll from policy shops and poolrooms, and that the specified monthly percentage thereof, sometimes $50, sometimes $200, he paid over to Williams. Schmittberger is himself under indictment for the crime of bribery, and his trial is set down for Jan. 7. Williams must shortly be indicted on Schmittberger's testimony, and then the citizens of New-York will witness one of the most interesting criminal trials in the history of the city. It will not be any the less interesting for having been such an unconscionable time a-coming.

SUGAR TRUST AND EXPORT TRADE.

Some of the Republican Senators whose solicitude for the welfare of the Sugar Trust led them to vote, a few days ago, against even the consideration of the pending bill for the repeal of the discriminating duty on sugar from Germany are now beginning to find out that their constituents do not approve of their action. Exporters of meat products cannot see why their trade with Germany—and with certain other adjacent countries which are under German influence—should be sacrificed in order that the Sugar Trust may exact from them and all other consumers of refined sugar in the United States a ring price for its product. Now that the slaughterers and packers and shippers of beef and the owners of live stock in the West have been enlightened as to the nature and purpose of the combination made by the Republicans of the Senate (under the direction of Mr. Aldrich) with Mr. Gorman and his little group of Sugar Trust Democrats, we may reasonably expect that the growers of wheat, cotton, and tobacco will soon understand that the Republicans of the Senate have undertaken to protect and insure the profits of the Sugar Trust at their expense, and at the cost of very serious injury to the export trade of the United States.

The value of our exports last year was nearly $870,000,000, and agricultural products supplied 72 per cent. of this value. The leading items were cotton, $210,000,000; grain and flour, $166,000,000; meats, $145,000,000; cattle, $33,000,000; tobacco, $24,000,000; oil cake and oil-cake meal, $8,800,000; cottonseed oil, $6,000,000; seeds, $8,000,000. In some agricultural products we have recently had a large and growing trade with Germany, our exports to that country having been $82,000,000 in 1893. We have shown heretofore how the German policy of retaliation, suggested by the discriminating duty on raw beet sugar from that country, (the imports having been about $16,000,000 last year,) and stimulated by the German agrarian interest, promises to affect very injuriously our export trade in several important agricultural products with that country, and also with other neighboring countries which cheerfully follow the example set by the German Government.

The United States cannot monopolize the export trade in agricultural products with European countries. In these days we have new competitors. Our wheat growers have discovered the effect of Argentine competition upon the European market and our own. The rapid growth of the export trade in meats and dairy produce from Australia and New-Zealand reveals a new competitor for the export trade in provisions. We cannot afford to offend European Governments by violating commercial treaties and by imposing discriminating duties on such agricultural products as they may be able to sell to us. Surely we cannot afford to refuse even to discuss in Congress the question whether such duties have been justly imposed and to insist upon the refusal in the interest of such an organization as the Sugar Trust.

We think it will be admitted that the effect of this discriminating duty was not foreseen by those who imposed it. The makers of the Senate Tariff bill re-enacted the discriminating provision of the McKinley act. In that act, however, it was applicable only to refined sugar, and we presume the Democratic Senators did not realize that the application of the same provision to raw sugar would have a very different and a far-reaching effect. Whether they did or not, however, everybody knows that now, since the German protest has been made formally and the dangerous commercial hostility of Germany has been exhibited, nearly all of the Democratic Senators are willing and ready to repeal the duty.

The attitude of the Democratic Party toward this question has been clearly shown. The President has very earnestly recommended the removal of the duty. The Democrats of the House have repeatedly voted against the imposition of such a duty. And when the Senate was asked by a Democratic Senator a few days ago to take up and to vote upon the pending bill for the removal of this discriminating tax, all but a very few of the Democrats stood by him. All of the twenty-three votes recorded in support of the motion were cast by Democrats. But all the Republicans were on the other side, and, with the help of three Democrats and three Populists, they saved the Trust and insured a continuance of German retaliatory action.

We admit that the Trust would suffer very little loss by the repeal of this discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound. Why, then, do we say that it was in the interest of the Trust that the Republicans voted in the negative? Simply because the Trust fears that if the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent should be repealed the differential protective duty of 1-8 of a cent, worth more than $3,000,000 a year to the greedy combination, would go with it. Therefore the Sugar Trust is opposed to even the consideration of the question whether the discriminating duty ought to stand, and therefore the Republicans of the Senate, maintaining last session's Sugar Trust alliance with Gorman, are opposed to the consideration of that question. To serve the interests promoted by that shameful alliance, they have been willing to see their country's great export trade in agricultural products obstructed and diminished. They are as anxious to enrich the Sugar Trust now as they were when they fought for the Trust against a Republican House, four years ago, successfully demanding a subsidy greater than the House had given in the McKinley bill, or as they were last Summer, when they asked the Democratic tariff makers to substitute the Sugar Trust schedule of the McKinley act for all other schedules proposed or the one finally adopted.

There are some indications, however, that the time is coming when it will not be possible for Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Gorman to hold all of the Republicans to the terms of the alliance. Now that the real purpose of the combination has been disclosed and the protests from the West have become so emphatic, the burden of popular indignation will be, we suspect, a little too heavy for certain Republican Senators to bear.

END OF THE LESSON.

The decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the judgment under which the members of the State Board of Canvassers were fined for contempt of court in canvassing the "Mylod" returns from Dutchess County in 1891, in violation of the injunction of Judge Edwards, probably closes the public record of a scandal that has done more mischief to the party for whose benefit its perpetrators professed to act than any other political trick of recent times. Mr. Fiero, the counsel for the canvassers, is quoted as saying of this decision: "We have been beaten at every point, and the courts have declared our position wrong in every particular." Therein the courts have simply agreed with the common-sense view of all honest citizens, and the "advice of counsel" under which the State Board acted was not honest advice. It merely afforded a pretext for conduct which every man engaged in it must have known to be wrong, morally and legally.

The game devised by Gov. Hill and carried out by Mr. Maynard for gaining control of the Legislature of 1892 was the most disastrous stroke for the Democratic Party of this State that could have been inflicted upon it, and the party has been engaged ever since the Presidential election was over in helping to punish the participants in it and in suffering the consequences of it. Maynard and Hill, at two successive State elections, have stood up before the people for judgment and received an emphatic condemnation.

The control of the Legislature obtained by means of the Dutchess County trick resulted in a State census, a new apportionment, and a Constitutional Convention, as was intended, but the apportionment did not prevent the loss of the Legislature at the next opportunity for electing its members, and the Constitutional Convention fell into the hands of the Republicans, who displaced the apportionment with one of their own, which cannot be changed for a dozen years. The whole performance and its consequences afford an impressive lesson in practical politics, in which, as in other human affairs, honesty is the best policy.

THE WAY TO SETTLE THE QUESTION.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in considering the final estimates for next year, has made an increased allowance for the care of the insane which may fairly be characterized as trifling, considering the needs of the institutions. The State Commissioners in Lunacy, in their latest published report, say of the New-York City asylums for the insane that while their medical supervision, discipline, and order are "highly commendable," the facilities provided for the care and treatment of the inmates are "woefully deficient." They declare that not only should the allowance for maintenance be "very greatly increased," but "provision for largely increased accommodations should be speedily made, in order to relieve the dangerously overcrowded condition of the buildings." This overcrowded condition and lack of necessary facilities they pronounce "inhumane, unjust to the medical officers, and a disgrace to the community which permits a continuance of its existence."

This is expert judgment, delivered after a careful examination of the institutions, to be set against Commissioner Porter's statement before the Board of Estimate that no asylums for the insane in the country are better managed. There have been many complaints, not so much against the management as against the condition and the inadequate facilities of these institutions. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have been wont to throw the responsibility upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, because sufficient allowance of public money is not made to meet the requirements for additional accommodations, proper repairs, increased appliances, and better service. It is evident that largely increased expense is necessary to put these institutions in proper condition.

Even that would not be sufficient. Commissioner Porter confessed to some sensitiveness on the question of transferring the care of the insane to the State, because he thought the Board of Charities and Correction had been unjustly attacked. Possibly it has been, but it is not a question of personal or official sensitiveness. The "board" is not properly constituted to have charge of the care and treatment of the insane. Those interested in public charities have long been urgently advocating a division of the department, so that the care of charitable and of penal institutions shall be entirely separated and placed in charge of a different set of officers. The Commission in Lunacy goes further, and "unhesitatingly affirms" that if the "objectionable system of county care" for the dependent insane is to be continued by the city, its management should be "absolutely separated from the other local charities and corrections."

As the city cannot escape its share of the expense of the State system in any case, and as that burden affords an excuse for the grinding economy displayed in supporting its own system, there would seem to be one very simple and effectual way of settling the whole difficulty, and that is by turning the care of the indigent insane over to the State. It would then be relieved of the separate expense of its own institutions and the cost of the needed improvements, and would obtain a fair equivalent in some form for the property now devoted to this use; its departmental service would be simplified to some extent, and the insane would receive the full benefit of the State system in return for the city's share in the expense of maintaining it. All the arguments appear to be on one side of this question.

Unquestionably the public interests would have been better served had Messrs. Clausen and Tappen been withdrawn from the Park Board long ago. The architects, artists, and owners of fast trotters who join in the statement to the Mayor in which they "demand" through him the "resignation of" these Commissioners are pursuing a good end, and their description of the conduct of these men as "an outrage" is quite justified. But the decision of Mayor Gilroy that he will take no action in the premises is unavoidable. He cannot act without sworn charges, which, so far, do not exist. If he had them, it would be idle for him to take them up in the ten days remaining of his term. The relief sought and sorely needed by the city will have to come through Mayor Strong.

"Otello" at the Opera House.

Verdi's noble music drama "Otello" was again performed at the Opera House last night, in the presence of an audience of fair size. It seems that the dramatic seriousness of this work and the few opportunities it offers for display of what may be called the graces of vocal art militate against its popularity in a community whose musical taste is for lyric delicacies. Yet the fine dramatic strength of the opera and the admirable manner in which this is brought out by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House company never fail to arouse those who do attend the performances of "Otello." The cast last night was the same as it has been heretofore, and the same excellence and defects were to be noted.

Signor Tamagno, as usual, sang most of the first act off the key, but redeemed himself by his superb declamation, his sweeping passion, and his eloquent acting in the later scenes. His last act is without doubt one of the most thrilling pieces of work ever seen on the operatic stage. M. Maurel's Iago bears repetition extremely well. It is such a carefully thought out and artistically detailed performance that it bears continued study. The finesse which he puts into his singing is alone worthy of a thoughtful music lover's attention. Mme. Eames impersonates Desdemona in a gentle, dignified, but colorless manner. She sings the music excellently. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore. Signor Mancinelli conducted. This afternoon "Lohengrin" will be sung, and to-night, at popular prices, "La Traviata."

Stavenhagen and Gerardy Again.

The second recital of Bernhard Stavenhagen, pianist, and Jean Gerardy, 'cellist, took place last night at Carnegie Hall. It is a pleasure to record the fact that the audience was considerably larger than it was at the first recital. This is as it should be. These two artists deserve public attention. The programme last night was one of no small interest. Mr. Stavenhagen's numbers were Schumann's C-minor fantasy, the Chopin "Chant Polonais," and Liszt's "La Chasse" and "La Campanella." Gerardy's numbers were Servais' fantasy on Schubert's "Le Desir" waltz, a berceuse by Godard, and Popper's "Tarantelle." Together the two artists played Beethoven's third sonata for piano and 'cello.

This was undoubtedly the most interesting feature of the entertainment, though it suffered from undeniable drawbacks. Carnegie Hall is too large for a chamber music performance. The piano, as a matter of course, drowned out the 'cello in many passages and destroyed the apparent balance of the performance. This was not the fault of the players, for both of them played admirably. Gerardy's work suffered most by reason of the largeness of the hall, but Mr. Stavenhagen's reading of the piano part was simply masterly. It was a fine specimen of pure, scholarly Beethoven playing. Gerardy was heard to the best advantage in his remarkable rendering of the Servais fantasy. Mr. Stavenhagen's treatment of the Schumann fantasy was not good. It was technically marred by a too free use of the pedal, and it lacked sympathy with Schumann's thought.

A NEW TOBACCO TARIFF IN PERU

Increased Rates on American Cigars and Cigarettes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Bureau of the American Republics has received official information to the effect that the President of Peru has announced that, in order to meet the financial necessities of the country, an additional tax shall be levied on all tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes sold in the republic.

The duty on all kinds of tobacco imported from the United States will be $1 per kilogramme, (2.20 pounds;) cigars, $3.50 per kilogramme. Cigarettes made of tobacco from the United States must pay $50 per 1,000 packages. Foreign tobacco for chewing, snuff, cut, and fibred tobacco ready for use, will pay, per kilogramme, $1.50.

This law will go into effect Jan. 1, 1895.

College Student Burned to Death.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21.—The house of Dr. Webb, ex-President of Mississippi College, at Clinton, ten miles west of here, was burned last night. Joseph Hughes, a student of the college, who boarded with Dr. Webb, lost his life.

THE PROBLEM OF POLICE LEGISLATION

By Dorman B. Eaton.

V.

There is much contradiction in the explanations of those who would vest an absolute power over the police in a single officer. This officer must be either the Mayor, or a Superintendent, whom he is to appoint and remove. If, as some insist, the Superintendent should be removable only for cause and after a hearing, the Mayor could not control him so far as to be justly held responsible for current administration, and, therefore, the theory upon which the summary removal of the existing Commissioners is urged would be repudiated. But if the Mayor is to remove as well as to appoint the Superintendent at his mere pleasure, then the Mayor would be absolute, and the Superintendent would be his mere lieutenant and agent. This would make the Mayor a despot over the whole police force, which he could use for his re-election. He could not only be such a police despot as Mayor Wood was in 1857, but, so far as the police force is concerned, such a despot as Caesar was at Rome. The Mayor could remove all police officers at pleasure, define the power and duties of each, use them in his own interest, repeal or amend every one of the 850 police rules, and control the whole machinery of elections. To say nothing of the utter inability of a Mayor of this vast city to use such powers intelligently, it is quite absurd to suppose that a free people would long tolerate such a despotism.

This absolute power in a Mayor would involve the whole police force, and power in every Mayoralty contest; and only saintly Mayors would forbear to use their powers for their own re-election. Every officer on the police force, and the Superintendent and laborers as well, would feel that their places were staked on the result of every Mayoralty election, and they would inevitably make common cause with their chief—the Mayor—for keeping him in power.

The supreme evil has been that party spirit, party methods, and party power, have degraded the Police Commissioners into a mischievous dependence upon the results of elections, and now, when a non-partisan policy has triumphed, it has become possible to have an independent non-partisan Police Board—men for Commissioners who are not mere partisan-politicians—it is deliberately proposed to drag the whole police force into party politics, by making the tenure of every officer in it utterly dependent upon the mere pleasure and ambition of every Mayor which a party may elect—upon the result of every city election. No scheme could be better contrived than this for stimulating the life and activity of the Tammany Democrats; for it tells them that if they can only elect a Mayor they can capture and control the whole police force. This policy seems little short of treachery to the cause of municipal reform.

Most of the plausible arguments for a so-called single head of the police force have grown out of confusion of thought on the subject. What is meant by the head of the police force? Is it the Police Board or the Police Superintendent? What, by the head of a bank? The Bank Directors, or the President? In a sense, each is the head. Assuming that Presidents are the heads of banks and other corporations, the Chamber of Commerce is said to have been much impressed with the argument that it is as absurd to have four Presidents at the head of a bank as to have four Commissioners at the head of the police force. This is merely specious. The only true analogy is between having several Directors of a bank and several Commissioners of the Police. No one any more proposes to have more than one Superintendent of the Police or more than one President of a bank. Who would say that a bank should have no Directors, or that the whole banking power and authority should be conferred on the President alone? Those who now propose to confer the whole police power and authority upon a single head, the Superintendent, or Mayor, would not dare propose to give all authority over a bank to its President, and have no Directors. Who would trust a corporation in which the President was not responsible to the Directors? Yet it is proposed to intrust the stupendous police powers to a single executive officer, responsible to no body analagous to a Board of Directors—responsible, in fact, to nothing but the victor in a popular election.

We, of course, must have only a single Police Superintendent, (as we have only a single bank President.) The powers of the Superintendent at present are very indefinite, and I think should be increased. But who is to define these powers, who is to see that the Superintendent does not exceed them, who is—if we have no commission—to decide as to general policy? Who is to make and repeal rules and regulations which the Superintendent is to enforce, and to call him to account if he fails to enforce them? Who is to try delinquents on charges made by him, and of which he is to make the proof? If it be said the Mayor is to do it all, I answer that this would be quite impossible, much beyond his means of knowledge or capacity for labor—indeed, altogether chimerical.

We are thoughtlessly told that such absolute power in a Mayor or Superintendent over police officers is in close analogy to that military discipline and authority which we greatly need. This is a grave misconception. No military officer can be arbitrarily discharged, nor can he be punished without a formal and fair trial, an opportunity to be heard, and a right of appeal. The articles of war and the procedure of courts-marshal, which no Colonel, Brigadier General, or Major General can control, regulate the trial of every military officer charged with an offense, and nothing analagous to the proposed despotism of the Mayor over the police force exists any where in our military or naval service, nor, we may add, in any service, civil or military, of any enlightened nation. To-morrow I shall consider some other phases of this proposed police despotism.

Andrew Ingraham's Public Bequests.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21.—The will of Andrew Ingraham of Bristol, one of the founders of the clock industry in this country, made many public bequests. He directs that a valuable section of land on Maple Street be sold and the proceeds divided equally between the American Missionary Association, the Connecticut Bible Association, the town of Bristol for library purposes, the American Home Missionary Society, and the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. The life use of his homestead is given to Mrs. Esther Newell. At her death the property is to be sold and the proceeds divided equally between the American Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association.

Is Congressman Jenkins Eligible?

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 21.—The report that John J. Jenkins, Republican, elected to succeed Nils P. Haughen in Congress from this district, is not a citizen, was a mild campaign issue, but the point has not been raised since his election until now. Jenkins has admitted that he has never taken out his naturalization papers, but claims that his war record makes him a citizen. Jenkins came to the United States from England at the age of four years, and the records at Baraboo, Wis., where he resided at his majority, do not show that he is naturalized. Should Jenkins not hold his seat, it is wondered whether E. C. Kennedy, Democrat, who received the next highest number of votes, would be elected, or whether Haughen would hold over.

January Pension Requisition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Secretary of the Interior has made requisition on the Treasury for $10,700,000 for payment of pensions on Jan. 4 at the following agencies: Pittsburg, Penn., $1,600,000; Milwaukee, Wis., $1,800,000; Des Moines, Iowa, $2,100,000; Concord, N. H., $750,000; Chicago, Ill., $2,800,000; Buffalo, N. Y., $1,650,000.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

George Edward Ellis.

The Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., LL. D., died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy at Boston Thursday night.

George Edward Ellis was born in Boston Aug. 8, 1814. He was graduated from Harvard in 1836, and after two years' travel in Europe, was ordained on March 11, 1840, as pastor of the Harvard Unitarian Church, Charlestown, Mass. From 1857 to 1863 he was Professor of Systematic Theology in Harvard Divinity School. In 1864 he delivered before the Lowell Institute a course of lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity," in 1871 a course on the "Provincial History of Massachusetts," and in 1879 a course on the "Red Men and the White Men in North America." He resigned the pastorate of Harvard Church on Feb. 2, 1869.

Mr. Ellis had occupied editorial positions with The Christian Register and Christian Examiner, and was President of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard in 1850-54, serving for one year as its Secretary. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1857, and that of LL. D. in 1883. Mr. Ellis was the fourth person to receive both these degrees from Harvard.

Mr. Ellis had published Lives of John Mason, (1844,) Anne Hutchinson, (1845,) and William Penn (1847) in Sparks's "American Biography"; "Half Century of the Unitarian Controversy," (1851;) "Memoir of Dr. Luther V. Bell," (1863;) "The Aims and Purposes of the Founders of Massachusetts and Their Treatment of Intruders and Dissentients"; "Life of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford," in connection with an edition of Rumford's complete works, issued by the American Academy of Arts and Science," (1871;) "History of the Massachusetts General Hospital," (1872;) "History of the Battle of Bunker Hill," (1875;) an "Address on the Centennial of the Evacuation by the British Army," with an account of the siege of Boston, (1876;) "Memoir of Charles W. Upham," (1877;) "Memoir of Jacob Bigelow," (1880;) "Memoir of Nathaniel Thayer," (1885,) and numerous sermons and addresses. He also printed privately memoirs of Charles Wentworth Upham and Edward Wigglesworth, (1877.) Mr. Ellis wrote three historical chapters for the "Memorial History of Boston," (1880-81;) "The Red Men and the White Men of North America," (1882;) "An Address on the Eighty-second Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society," (1886;) "The Religious Element in New-England," and other chapters in the "Narrative and Critical History of America," and several articles for the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and had contributed liberally to periodicals.

Joseph P. Thompson.

Bishop Joseph P. Thompson, M. D., D. D., of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in this country died at his residence, in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday in his seventy-sixth year.

Bishop Thompson was born in slavery at Winchester, Va., Dec. 20, 1818. He ran away at the age of sixteen, and after many narrow escapes reached Williamsport, Penn., where he learned the trade of a blacksmith. At nineteen years of age he was unable to read or to write his own name. In 1841 he married Catherine Gilchrist. Of their three children but one survives—Mrs. D. B. Alsdorf of Newburg. In that year he became a preacher in the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church and was stationed successively at Lyons and Elmira, N. Y.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Newburg, N. Y., and Halifax, N. S. He went to the last-named place from fear of being captured and returned to slavery. In the meantime he had improved all opportunities to get an education, and when at Middletown Point, now Matawan, N. J., he studied medicine. He was graduated from the University of Medicine, Philadelphia, with the degree of M. D., April 1, 1858. He was also subsequently made a Doctor of Divinity. In July, 1876, he was consecrated to the office of Bishop in his denomination at the Central Conference held in Louisville, Ky. In performing the duties of this position, he traveled through the country, and was particularly well known in the Southern States, where he organized several Conferences. He also organized the principal Conference in the Bahama Islands. He was one of the founders of Livingston College, in Salisbury, N. C. In September, 1881, he was one of the delegates chosen to represent Methodism at the Ecumenical Conference held in London. Three years ago the Bishop and Mrs. Thompson celebrated their golden wedding. The wife died last year.

Bishop Thompson's last active work was at the Genesee Conference of his denomination in September, 1893, at Auburn, N. Y. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Nova Scotia, and visited St. John's Lodge, New-York City. He had been Treasurer of Home and Foreign Missionary Societies in America, of the New-York Annual Conference, of the bookroom of his denomination, and an honorary member of the Sons of New-York and various other societies.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—J. Heath Cabbanis, Vice President of the National Bank of Petersburg, died in Petersburg, Va., yesterday.

FELLOWS MAY KNOW TO-DAY

Gov. Flower Has His Decision on the Charges Nearly Ready.

AL

PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

Chang-Yin-Huan Is the Emperor's Envoy to the Conquerors.

FORMER MINISTER AT WASHINGTON

State Department Officials Are Confident that the Negotiations Will Be Concluded by January.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin, under date of Dec. 20, says:

"The Emperor has granted plenipotentiary powers to Chang-Yin-Huan, Vice President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, to make peace with Japan. He will take his departure at once for Japan."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—State Department officials preserve the customary reticence as to their official knowledge of Chang-Yin-Huan's departure from Pekin to sue for peace, but it is well understood throughout the department that Minister Denby has informed Secretary Gresham that the appointment has been made, and the impression exists that Minister Dun has questioned the Japanese Government as to its readiness to receive Chang-Yin-Huan as peace Ambassador and has received a favorable reply.

In fact, it now appears that the correspondence between Mr. Denby and Mr. Dun caused the recall of Commissioner Detring, the Japanese refusing to receive an official of secondary rank, and that the two American Ministers have skillfully arranged for the dispatch and reception of the Vice President of the Tsung-li-Yamen. State Department officials are significantly confident of the success of the Ambassador's mission, which they think will be accomplished by the 1st of January.

It is said that Chang-Yin-Huan would probably reach Tokio by Christmas if he reached Tien-Tsin to-day, and it is not thought that any great delay could occur in arriving at a conclusion. It is not believed that Japan would consent to receive the Ambassador nor China to send him unless the preliminaries had been satisfactorily arranged by the American representatives.

The new Ambassador is very well known in Washington, where he resided for four years, commencing in April, 1880, as the Chinese Minister. While here his name was printed on the diplomatic list as Chang-Yen-Hoon, but the correct spelling appears to be Chang-Yin-Huan.

The Navy Department has received a report from Admiral Carpenter on the great Yalu naval battle in the Chinese war. The Admiral's report clearly shows the great value of battle ships. After describing the preliminary evolutions the report continues:

The Japanese fire was now mainly directed against the two battle ships, and it is said to have been terrific, the Chen Yuen being hit about 400 times and catching fire several times, while the Ting Yuen was badly set on fire forward, which was extinguished with difficulty. The Chen Yuen here gallantly placed herself between the Japanese vessels and the Ting Yuen, taking the fire of the fleet, while her flagship extinguished the flames. This manoeuvring brought the two Japanese squadrons circling in opposite directions, the Chao Yuen sinking about this time. The Chinese smaller ships now commenced escaping to the northward and westward, and were chased by the leading squadron, which succeeded in sinking the Lai Yuen. The main squadron continued the action with the battle ship, but although their projectiles hit time and time again the fourteen-inch armor was more than a match for the Japanese light guns. During this stage of the action, (about 3:30 P. M., the fight having commenced at 12:30 P. M.,) while the Matsushima and Chen Yuen were abreast of each other, a twelve-inch shell struck the former's barbette, doing much damage, setting her on fire and killing and wounding several men. A few minutes later the Chin Yuen sank. The battle ships then went after the fleeing ships, which they joined at 5 P. M., and the Japanese suspended battle.

Naval officers who have studied the report declare that the Chinese battle ships would have easily defeated the Japanese fleet had their crews been well drilled and had their commanders demonstrated more capability.

DOMINION'S CABINET QUALIFIES.

Arrangements Made for the Funeral of Sir John Thompson.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—Premier Bowell and Cabinet Ministers Costigan, Tupper, Ives, Dickey, and Montague were early astir at the Windsor Hotel this morning, preparatory to being sworn into their new offices by Lord Aberdeen at the Vice Regal residence, on Sherbrooke Street. Many of Montreal's most prominent Conservatives called at the hotel to pay their respects and to offer congratulations to the new Ministers.

The oaths were administered by John J. McGee, Clerk of the Privy Council, in the presence of Lord Aberdeen.

Messrs. Bowell, Costigan, Tupper, and Ives took the departmental oath; Mr. Dickey took the departmental oath, the oath of allegiance, and the oath of Privy Councilor; Mr. Montague took the oath of Privy Councilor and of allegiance.

Mr. Dickey will shortly go to Cumberland, N. S., to seek re-election. The other members of the Cabinet do not need to seek re-election.

Senator Ferguson was not sworn in to-day, having been unable to reach Montreal in time.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 21.—Her Majesty's Ship Blenheim, with the body of Sir John Thompson, is expected to arrive at Halifax on Dec. 31. The remains will lie in state Jan. 1, and interment will take place the following day. The Governor General will be present at the funeral, and the Countess of Aberdeen will accompany Lady Thompson on the sad journey to Halifax. The Government has placed an official car at Lady Thompson's disposal. Their Excellencies and Lady Thompson are expected to leave for Halifax Friday next.

A requiem mass was celebrated in the Basilica this morning for the late Sir John Thompson. The edifice was crowded, there being present Ministers of the Crown and many prominent citizens. The decorations were magnificent.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Queen will send a special representative to Portsmouth on the occasion of the removal of the body of Sir John Thompson on board the cruiser Blenheim to-morrow, and the Colonial Office will send Mr. Hartmann W. Just, Assistant Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, has been ailing since his recent attack of influenza. On Tuesday he was seized with a chill, and is now unable to leave the house. Owing to the condition of his health, Sir Charles will not accompany the body of Sir John Thompson to Canada on the cruiser Blenheim. Senator Sanford alone will sail with the remains.

The entire staff of the Dominion's offices in London will leave the building at about 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning and will ride in carriages to the rooms of Garstin, the undertaker, in whose charge the body has been since its removal from Windsor. A hearse with glass panels will receive the body and convey it to the Victoria station. The funeral car is an ordinary saloon carriage, draped in black cloth, relieved with heavy cords of black and white silk, hung in festoons. A union jack will be spread over the coffin in the car.

MEXICAN REBELS AND OUTLAWS.

Geraldo Saiz to be Tried, Reboso and His Band Annihilated.

NUEVO LAREDO, Mexico, Dec. 21.—Geraldo Saiz, the Mexican revolutionist whose extradition has just been granted by the United States Government, will not be shot without a trial before the courts here. He is still in solitary confinement.

DURANGO, Mexico, Dec. 21.—The Indian mail courier who has just arrived here from Mazatlan reported that a band of brigands, who have been operating on the Pacific slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains, had been run down by a detachment of rural guards. A battle between the two forces took place near the village of Candelaro, which resulted in the complete annihilation of the bandits, the chief, Carlos Reboso, and five of his followers being killed, and the remainer of the band wounded and captured. These outlaws have committed many crimes and depredations during the past few years.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Insistent Reiteration of Christians and Protest of Moslem.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The State Department has not learned that the Ottoman Porte has given the requested sanction for Consul Jewett to accompany a commission to Armenia as an independent Commissioner, as directed by the President, or that Turkey has reached any definite conclusion in the matter. It is officially known, however, that Minister Terrell is, with his usual vigor, pressing the Grand Vizier for action on the President's proposition. It is quite clear that up to this time nothing has been definitely determined upon between the Porte and Minister Terrell.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Another description of the cruelty to which Armenians are frequently subjected in their efforts to escape from the Sultan's dominions is related by Bedros Keljik, an Armenian, twenty-two years old, who has resided in Boston several years. He says:

Until 1889 I lived in my father's home in Harpoot. Five years ago I, with my two older brothers, started to come to America. We had a draft on an Alexandrian bank, our baggage, and enough money to reach Alexandria. To get to Alexandria we had to go first a journey of 450 miles to the City of Antab, then take a steamer. We journeyed on horseback to Antab, and reached there in ten days.

It was necessary to get passports in Asia Minor, even to go from one town to another, and unless you are a merchant it is very difficult to get a passport to go out of the country. We did not get passports at Harpoot, but hoped to get them at Antab by bribing the officials. We gave the officials at Antab as much money as we could spare, but it was not sufficient to satisfy them, and we were arrested and thrown into prison. After several days we were taken out, and, after being handcuffed, were given over to two zaptie (soldiers,) who were to escort us back to Harpoot.

Twelve Christian prisoners went with us. They were Armenians and Bulgarians who had been sentenced to serve all their lives in the copper mines near Harpoot. The zaptie were mounted on good horses and well armed, but we were told we would have to walk back. A terrible journey, and I shall never forget it. We walked about forty miles a day. The sun beat down upon us, the ground was scorching, but we had to march on.

When we halted we were struck and goaded with pointed sticks. In two days our boots had been worn off, and the hot ground being unbearable we had to tear off our clothes and bandage our feet. After three days we came to a city, and were put in prison again to await fresh soldiers.

At the City of Belagoog, on the banks of the Euphrates River, we had to stay four days. I think this prison was the worst we had experienced. On one side of it was the river, and there were stone walls on the other three sides. All prisoners were put in one great dark hole, no distinction being made between murderers, thieves, or so-called political prisoners. I saw several old men who had been confined there for many years who had not been outside the walls. The atmosphere was terrible.

Our baggage had been left behind at Antab, and our money was stolen in the prison while we were asleep, but we kept our draft on the Alexandria bank. At last, all bleeding, we came near Harpoot. At this place we had friends. The officials were bribed to release us, and we were free again.

We were still determined to come to America, so we obtained clothes and money, and, after we had recovered from our wounds, started again. This time we went round by the mountains, where by bribing the officials we at last obtained passports. We took a French steamer to Alexandria, and after cashing our draft we sailed to New-York.

Mr. Keljik says he has recently received letters from Harpoot, stating that the prisons there are full of Armenians from the surrounding villages, who are unable to pay the heavy taxes levied. The crops were almost a failure this year, and the little grain which was gathered in was burned by the Turks. The punishment to delinquent taxpayers is often frightful.

He tells of an old man unable to pay his taxes, who was manacled and fastened upon a raised platform with his face turned toward the sun; his face and hands were smeared with grease, which attracted thousands of poisonous bugs and flies. He was taken down the next day, but died inside of a week.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Association Hall held about 300 persons to-night when the mass meeting, held under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, to protest against the atrocities committed by the Turkish soldiery in Armenia was called to order.

The Rev. Dr. Charles D. Shaw was chosen to act as Chairman, and the Rev. Solomon Parsons officiated as Secretary. In taking the chair, Dr. Shaw briefly outlined the purpose of the meeting, and introduced the Rev. Hervey Wood, who declared that the whole civilized world was protesting against the barbarous and inhuman butchery of Christians in Armenia. Statesmen like William Ewart Gladstone were emphatic in their denunciation. Armenia was ever foremost in proffering help for the suffering. The Jews in Russia and the famine-stricken population of Ireland had been assisted in their hour of need., England had failed in her bounden duty and should be shamed into action.

The Rev. J. H. Robinson briefly expressed his sympathy, and the Rev. J. B. Gallaway made an extended and eloquent address, describing in a thrilling way the massacre at Sassoun. The protest of the Christian world should be recorded against such acts of unparalleled fiendish brutality. The Armenians were members of the Christian family, though they were thousands of miles away, and should be guaranteed protection from such barbarous practices.

Drs. Abkarian and M. S. Gabriel of New-York City and the Rev. Dr. Michaelis, the latter an eye witness of barbarities committed three months ago in Armenia, related incidents of levilty which caused the audience to shudder with horror. Sheriff James Johnston and the Revs. Hervey Wood and J. H. Robinson, the Resolutions Committee, presented the following, which was carried by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we, citizens of Paterson and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, extend our warmest sympathy to the Christian people of Armenia, who have again and again been plundered, violated, and killed for their religious faith, with no prospect of redress or of any cessation of the outrages to which they are subject under Turkish rule, except through the intervention of the great Christian powers. Therefore, we call upon the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin to enforce without further delay the provisions of the sixty-first article of said treaty, and we call particularly upon the British Government to fulfill the obligations which it further assumed by the Cyprus convention and provide such measures which will render the repetition of similar outrages and slaughters impossible in the Turkish domain.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our Government to take, in the name of our common humanity, all the measures possible in order to suppress the civil and religious persecution for which the Turkish Government is responsible, and that we urge immediate and effective consideration of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, with the request that the same be communicated through the Department of State to the representatives of the signatory powers.

Dr. Cutujian of New-York was then introduced, and in a graphic, interesting way he portrayed the intolerance of the Turks. Reading a letter received this morning from Armenia, a story was detailed of 200 women, girls, and children who fled to the mountains to escape the brutal soldiery. They were pursued, and the wife of Missionary Kirkinos, ascending a steep eminence overlooking a precipice, called upon her sisters to choose death rather than dishonor, and precipitated herself to the rocks, 300 feet below. All but three of the heroic women followed. These were captured and killed by pouring boiling water on their heads, while they were crucified with stakes driven in the ground. Dr. Cutujian has recently returned from Armenia, and was earnestly requested to deliver a lecture here on the conclusion of his interesting description.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A meeting was held in the Moslem colony of London to-day, at which it was resolved to address a memorial to Lord Kimberley, Foreign Secretary, protesting against the gross misrepresentations of Moslem law and religion made for political purposes in connection with the alleged Armenian atrocities.

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—A man named Popagin, who was imprisoned as an Anarchist in Bucharest some time ago, has proved to be an Armenian agitator. He confessed yesterday that he was a member of a widespread conspiracy which was designed to overthrow Turkish rule in Armenia and make the province independent. His statements have implicated several other Armenians, who have been arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—The Government denies the report spread by Armenians that the Bishop of Moosh has been arrested.

ODESSA, Dec. 21.—Russian newspapers print a London despatch to the effect that the Duke of Teck has been mentioned as a possible Prince of Armenia in case that province be made autonomous.

ACCIDENTS TO THREE VESSELS.

Steamer Munster Injured in Collision in the Dark in the Channel.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—The German steamer Canadia, Capt. Halm, at Antwerp, from Baltimore, encountered a gale on Dec. 9, during the prevalence of which some of her cattle pens were smashed.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The British ship Royal George, Capt. Taggart, which sailed hence Dec. 19 for San Francisco, has returned, having lost her port rails and mizzen rigging in collision with the British steamer Bengal. The latter vessel sustained no material damage and proceeded on her voyage.

The steamer Munster, conveying the mails and a full complement of passengers from Holyhead to Kingstown, came into collision in the Channel at an early hour this morning with an unknown steamer. The stranger struck the Munster on the port side, carrying away her port wheel, and vanished in the darkness. The shock disarranged the wires on board the Munster, extinguishing her electric lights. There was great consternation among the passengers and the confusion was increased by the fact that the boat was in such total darkness that the extent of the damage sustained could not be readily ascertained. The Munster, completely disabled, drifted about in a perilous position for several hours. Some time after daylight she was sighted by a vessel, which came to her assistance and towed her to Holyhead. Several of the passengers and crew were hurt by flying splinters, but none of them was seriously injured.

NICARAGUA CANAL ENTERPRISE.

Confidence that It May Be Successful Without American Aid.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—John R. Bartlett, Chairman of the Stockholders' Reorganization Committee of the Nicaragua Canal, in an interview to-day said that the whole of the Nicaragua shares at his disposal had been taken in England. He said he could have sold many times the amount of shares he possessed had they been available; that he will sail for New-York next week to organize a new construction company and complete arrangements to place the securities of the company in the United States and Europe; that active work upon the canal will begin soon, and that there will necessarily be a short delay in awaiting the report of the London committee, "among whose members are some of the ablest of the leading English politicians, scientists, engineers, and shipowners." The result of his visit here, Mr. Bartlett says, has been so satisfactory that there is nothing left to be done, "and the building of the canal, with or without the assistance of the United States Congress, has become a certainty."

Powell Succeeds Prof. Froude.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Frederick York Powell has been appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. He takes the place left vacant by the death of James Anthony Froude.

Mr. Powell was graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1872; called to the bar at the Middle Temple; a law lecturer at Christ Church; a historical lecturer at Trinity College; the editor of "English History from Contemporary Writers," and is the author of several valuable works, among which are "Early England Up To the Norman Conquest," "Old Stories from British History," and "History of England for the Use of Middle Forms of Schools."

Convicted of Fraud by Hypnotism.

MUNICH, Dec. 21.—The trial of Czestans Czynski, the teacher of languages and lecturer on mesmerism, who was arrested a short time ago, charged with hypnotizing the wealthy Countess Zedlitz at Neukirch and compelling her to marry him, ended yesterday in his conviction. The trial lasted several days, and a large number of witnesses was examined, including several specialists in hypnotism. Czynski was convicted of offending public ears and also of forgery. He was also charged with immorality, but of that charge he was acquitted. The court sentenced him to three years' imprisonment.

Sentence of a German Spy.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Von Schoeneback, the former cavalry officer in the German Army who was arrested five weeks ago charged with espionage, was condemned to-day to five years' imprisonment by default. Von Schoeneback, who was at liberty on bail, surrendered himself to the authorities in order to obtain a new trial when he should have completed the preparation of his line of defense.

Vatican Appeals to the Powers.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The Pope has addressed a confidential message to the Cabinets of the several European powers calling attention to the troubles in Italy and inviting the support of the powers in the event of complications.

He will receive the College of Cardinals on Sunday to express to the members the usual Christmas good wishes.

Count Eulenburg Is in Favor.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Count Botho zu Eulenburg, ex-President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, was the guest of the Emperor at the royal hunt at Koenigswusterhausen yesterday. The Emperor's friendly attention to the Count was marked, and some of the other guests surmised that the ex-Premier of Prussia would before long succeed Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor.

Lord Randolph Churchill Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The St. James's Gazette learns that Lord Randolph Churchill is returning home by the way of Egypt and Marseilles. The condition of his health is very serious, and his friends are fearful that he cannot recover.

Officers in Charge of Relics.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The officers of the United States cruiser Detroit, which is lying at Naples, will arrive in Rome to-morrow. The date of their reception at the Vatican has not yet been fixed.

Prince Bismarck at His Home.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Prince Bismarck reached his home in Friedrichsruh at 10:30 o'clock this evening. The public showed respect of his wish for privacy, and no crowds gathered at the stations along his route.

Violent Earthquakes in Greece.

ATHENS, Dec. 21.—Violent earthquakes, accompanied with loud rumblings, shook Atalanta and the surrounding district yesterday.

Bulgarian Cabinet Restored.

SOFIA, Dec. 21.—M. Soiloff has reconstructed the Cabinet.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore is at the Brevoort.

—Clark Howell of Atlanta, Ga., is at the Hotel Marlborough.

—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington, D. C., is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Senator Henry Russell of Albany is at the St. James Hotel.

—Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania and Jacob Lefevre of New-York are at the Astor House.

—Gov. F. T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts and ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas are at the Holland House.

—Senators William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire and Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

TO BENEFIT THE SHIP OWNERS

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

It Proposes to Reduce the Net Tonnage of Vessels, Thus Working a Saving in Registry Fees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day ordered a favorable report upon a measure of great importance to those engaged in the shipping trade.

The bill removes the present limits of 5 per cent. for crew space and of 50 per cent. for all deductions, including propelling power. The removal of these limitations conduces to the comfort and health of crews and to the construction of speedy vessels. It prescribes that spaces for the berthing of the crew shall be constructed and cared for with regard to the health and comfort of its members. There is now no statutory regulation in this country governing the construction and space of the quarters of the crew. The various deductions for propelling power, sail room, navigation spaces, &c., correspond with the deductions permitted by Great Britain and Norway and other nations.

It is proposed that the bill shall go into effect on the 1st day of next July. The owners of vessels having taken out documents before that date are thereafter to have the option of availing themselves of its benefits or retaining their present certificates of measurement. Provision is made for an international appendix designed to give American vessels in foreign ports the full advantage of any decrease in net tonnage which may be established hereafter by the laws of other nations. Under the French law net tonnage is considerably lower than under the British law, and by means of the instrument proposed the Treasury Department can secure for American vessels any benefit which may accrue from modifications of foreign measurement laws. This provision has been incorporated in a distinct bill, (House Regular 8,712,) which has already been reported by the committee.

A prominent member of the committee, in discussing the bill, said that the measurement laws of the United States are based on the measurement laws of Great Britain, but since their enactment May 6, 1864, and subendment Aug. 5, 1882, the law of Great Britain has been modified in various particulars, suggested by changes and advances in methods of ship building. Other maritime nations, as a rule, have followed this example, but this country has made no advance since 1882. The bill brings the laws of the United States into substantial accord with the laws of Great Britain and other powers. It does not materially affect gross tonnage, but makes considerable reductions in net tonnage. Net tonnage is the basis on which many navigation charges are imposed, both at home and abroad. The net tonnage of a steamship, ascertained according to the present law of the United States, is much greater than the net tonnage of the same vessel ascertained according to the law of Great Britain. Consequently under the law of the United States a vessel is required at home and abroad to pay heavier charges in so far as such charges are based on net tonnage.

While other nations allow an American vessel to be measured according to their respective laws and thus to obtain the benefit of lower net tonnage and lower taxes, still this involves delay and expense, and the custom of American masters appears to be to pay charges on the tonnage stated in their American registers.

The reduction of net tonnage proposed by this bill will, in effect, reduce the operating expenses of every American vessel engaged hereafter in foreign trade.

To Sell the Woolsey Estate.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 21.—The Woolsey estate, at Astoria, comprising several hundred acres on the East River front and Berrian's Island, will be sold on Jan. 14, at the Queens County Court House, by Alfred A. Gardiner, as referee, to satisfy a judgment upon the estate held by Frank Work, George Wood, and Frank K. Sturgis. The estimated value of the property is $750,000.

Murdered by Robbers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21.—Dr. J. H. Card, a traveling medicine vender of this city, visiting the small towns of the State, was murdered at Roanoke last night. His body was found in a back street this morning, with two bullet holes in the head. Robbery was the motive, as he had a large sum of money.

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DIED.

BOORAEM.—On Dec. 20, 1894, Augustus Van Vorst Booraem, infant son of Augustus and Adelene Jackson Booraem.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 203 2d St., Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock.

COWDREY.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 20, Eliza Cecelia, wife of Edward M. Cowdrey.

Funeral services at her late residence, 373 Bloomfield Av., Saturday, Dec. 22, on the arrival of the 10:30 train from Barclay or Christopher Street. Interment private.

HEIDENHEIMER.—On Dec. 11, 1894, at Sanatorium, Battle Creek, Mich., after a lingering illness, Charles Heidenheimer, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral at Galveston, Texas.

INGOLDSBY.—At 175 Lexington Avenue, on Thursday morning, Dec. 20, Hélène, (née Giraud,) wife of Edward M. Ingoldsby.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street, on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

JUDSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, William David Judson, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 188 West 92d St., on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1894, at 2 P. M.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 9:30 A. M., at his late residence, 33 West Fifty-first Street, Eugene Kelly, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral services at the cathedral on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

KELLY.—The members of the Catholic Club are requested to meet at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Mr. Eugene Kelly, an honorary member of the club.

JOSEPH F. DALY, President.
ADRIAN T. KIERNAN, Secretary.

At a special meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, convened for the purpose of expressing the sincere sorrow of its members on the announcement of the death of Mr. Eugene Kelly, Treasurer of this society, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Kelly's unswerving and conspicuous devotion to the land of his ancestors as well as to the country of his adoption requires special recognition on the part of his fellow-citizens of every nationality.

His generous and consistent course in all public matters marked him as one of our most eminent citizens, and he has ever been particularly dear to those who have cherished affectionate regard for Ireland and its people.

The descendants of Irishmen who are united in the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, one of the oldest societies of its kind in the United States, and of which he was an honored member and trusted officer for the last thirty-four years, wish to testify to the affectionate regard in which he was ever held by his associates.

Resolved, That, pursuant to the notice of the President heretofore published, the members of this society will attend the funeral services of our late fellow-member at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1894, at 10:30 A. M.

The members will meet at the office of the Boland Trade School, No. 462 Madison Av., corner of 51st St., and proceed from there to the cathedral. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, President.
BARTHOLOMEW MOYNAHAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
National Banking Association,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

In the death of Mr. Eugene Kelly this board has lost one of its members whose good judgment and wise counsels have contributed for the past eleven years to the success and prosperity of this bank.

And we desire to put on record this testimonial of our esteem for him as a man, and his faithfulness and devotion to the interests of the bank.

And would also convey to the widow and family of our deceased friend and associate our deep sympathy with them in their affliction with this tribute of our high esteem of one whose genial courtesy endeared him to all who came in contact with him. E. S. MASON, President.

LEE.—Suddenly, on Dec. 19, in Washington, D. C., Elisha Lee of Port Spain, Trinidad.

Funeral service private, in Binghamton, N. Y.

McKINSTRY.—On the 21st, Andrew McKinstry, in his 58th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 4 P. M., at his late residence, 3707 Hamilton St., Philadelphia. Interment at Gardner, N. Y.

SHEPHERD.—On Sixth day, Twelfth moon, 21st Eliza Ann Shepherd, in her 83d year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 85 Macon St., Brooklyn, on First day, Twelfth moon, 23d, at 8 P. M. Interment at Ghent.

WALTON.—At her residence, at Saratoga Springs, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1894, Francis Brooks, widow of William H. Walton.

Funeral services will be held at Bethesda Church, Saturday, at noon.

Special Notices.

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OFFICE OF
THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.,
115 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. James A. Silvey was appointed Vice President of the company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John W. Murray, (who retires on account of ill health.)

Mr. William S. Newell was appointed Secretary and Mr. Edwin M. Cragin and Mr. James M. Forbush Assistant Secretaries.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Vice President.

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CUP RACE IS ASSURED

Yachtsmen on Both Sides of the Atlantic Are Confident.

MEETING OF THE SQUADRON CALLED

Will Ratify the Challenge January 5 — Opinions of ex-Commodore J. D. Smith and Lord Dunraven.

The agreement on the part of the Cup Committee to make the date of the first race eight months from the date of the Royal Yacht Squadron's notice that they indorse the deed of gift, has pleased the British yachtsmen very much, and particularly Lord Dunraven. H. Maitland Kersey received a cablegram yesterday from Lord Dunraven which said that a meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron had been called for Jan. 5, and that the terms of the challenge would then be discussed. Mr. Kersey at once telegraphed the contents of the message to Commodore James D. Smith, at Stamford.

Mr. Kersey now thinks that there will be a yacht race next year. Speaking of the outlook at present, he said: "It is my opinion that there will be a race for the America's Cup next year. I firmly believe that at the meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron called for Jan. 5 the challenge will be ratified. The America's Cup Committee has shown such a sportsmanlike spirit and has really done so much to bring about a race that I am convinced that the Royal Yacht Squadron will agree to sign a receipt for the cup, if won by their representative, and hold it in accordance with the provisions of the deed of gift of 1887."

Commodore James D. Smith was seen at his home at Stamford, and he, too, said he was confident that there would be an international race next September. He said:

"The cable message to-day from Lord Dunraven to Kersey, announcing that the Royal Yacht Squadron will be called together Jan. 5, shows that they have acted early on our message of yesterday, which was our ultimatum, but unless there is something in their by-laws preventing a call for a meeting at an earlier date, it should not take fifteen days, because the earlier we have the decision the better for us, since we gave them eight months instead of ten. But, to be sure not to hurry them, we gave them till Jan. 15.

"I am aware that the press of the country had about concluded there was not much chance for a race, but, knowing it as I do quite an intelligent body of yachtsmen on each end of the line, one side asking everything and the other side willing to grant what it could, reasonably, fairly, and loyally to the New York Yacht Club, I thought they would at length get together. They may ask something else, but I don't know what it could be. You know it is not exactly to think of everything at one time when one has determined to ask for a great many things, has he not? I have met British yachtsmen in this challenge business. Still, they may have gotten through with their requests, which, if so, brings us much nearer a match than ever before during the present negotiations.

"We have granted many requests to make a race, but take my word for it that under the present régime that cup, if won, will be receipted for and held under the deed of gift of 1887, and that will be agreed to before we start, too, or there will be no race. My decided opinion is that there will be a race in 1895."

All that has to be done now is for the Royal Yacht Squadron to agree to sign the necessary receipt for the cup, should the Valkyrie win, and then both the challengers and the challenged will have their yachts built as soon as possible.

There has been some talk of another syndicate being formed by New-York yachtsmen to build a second boat for the defense of the cup. R. Suydam Palmer, who was one of the Pilgrim syndicate, has agreed to put up $18,000 if four other yachtsmen will agree to put up as much each. This would only make $90,000, and this would not enough to build and race a ninety-footer. If Mr. Palmer is not successful in organizing the syndicate he will probably join with the Iselin-Belmont syndicate.

THINKS THERE WILL BE A RACE

Lord Dunraven Says Eight Months' Agreement Changes the Situation.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—In an interview with a reporter for The Field, Lord Dunraven said to-day:

"A cablegram which I received yesterday from New-York contains an acceptance of the challenge to face eight months from date. This alters the whole situation. I think now that there will be a race."

As to the receipt for the cup, Lord Dunraven's utterances were very reserved, since this is a club question.

If the Royal Yacht Squadron should decide to adhere to the committee's decision of 1889, namely, not to back the challenge if a new deed of gift must be accepted, there would be no race. But if it should adopt the deed and accept the challenge under the mutual agreement clause on the same terms to which the New-York Club now agree, there would be a race.

The Field will say to-morrow of the latter statement:

"We consider this course perfectly satisfactory; only the terms must be set forth precisely in the deed. The New-York Club ought to get legal opinion on the question whether its present liberal interpretation of the mutual agreement clause is allowable. As the case now stands, according to the New-York Club, everything contained in the deed can be waived—in fact, the race can be arranged as if no deed existed. We feel sure that the mutual agreement clause never meant this. If it did, two clubs could agree to race one-tonters, and we could send the boat aboard a steamer across the ocean, or could even build it in the United States.

"The New-York Club should say authoritatively what it regards as allowable under this clause. Its interpretation can then be attached to the deed as suggestions short of destroying the deed, which a club with a mistaken sense of amour propre declines to do. We do not see any other way out of the difficulty. The position certainly is more hopeful, and we trust the Royal Yacht Squadron will accept the deed, subject to the conditions mentioned."

Lord Dunraven has informed The Field that the design of the new Valkyrie has not yet been decided on, although it is doubtless pretty well thought out. The material has not been ordered. This, remarks The Field, disproves the New-York Club's assumption that Lord Dunraven had an advantage in time over the cup defenders.

The St. James's Gazette says a race is now virtually assured.

COMMITTEE ACTED WISELY.

Boston Yachtsmen Say America's Cup Should Not Be Belittled.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The general opinion among yachtsmen in Boston is that the America's Cup Committee has acted wisely. It has met Lord Dunraven in a most liberal way. The action of the committee in holding out for a receipt under the full terms of the deed meets with hearty approval. All attempts to belittle the America's Cup are strongly condemned.

Gen. C. J. Paine says: "I have the utmost confidence in the good judgment of the America's Cup Committee. The members know whether they can get ready to meet Dunraven in eight months better than I do. As to the deed of gift, there can, of course, be but one opinion. There should be no race unless under its provisions. I am pleased that the prospects of a race seem so good."

Gen. Paine declined to say whether he would enter the Jubilee as a cup defender or whether another Boston yacht would be built for the contest.

Charles Francis Adams, second, prominent as an amateur yachtsman, expressed himself much pleased at the outlook for 1895, and he thought that the America's Cup Committee had shown great wisdom.

Another prominent yachtsman says: "As I read the cables between Secretary Grant and the New-York Yacht Club, the former assumes more power than he really has. On Aug. 4, 1889, he reissued a challenge on Lord Dunraven after it was withdrawn, and now he says the Royal Yacht Squadron will not demand the cup if Lord Dunraven wins, and in the next cable he says the squadron will hold a special meeting to see if it shall give a receipt for the cup. Grant is Secretary, and he should be careful not to act outside his authority. It is better to wait for the meeting of the squadron before taking Grant's cables too seriously."

NEW YACHTS TO BE BUILT.

A Big Steamer for R. H. White—Commodore Brown's Schooners.

BATH, Me., Dec. 21.—The Bath Iron Works made a contract yesterday to build a steel steam yacht for R. H. White of Boston. The yacht will be in design and finish a reproduction in most respects of the Slater yacht Eleanor, measuring about 300 tons; will be schooner rigged, 151 feet over all, 129.4 feet on the load water line, and 22.6 feet beam, having 11 feet mean draught.

The vessel will be finished in mahogany and other choice woods, equipped with steam steering gear, electric lights, powerful blowers for artificial ventilation, steam windlass, and all the latest ideas in marine architecture. She will have triple-expansion engines of 14, 21, and 34 inch cylinders, with 24-inch stroke, developing 700 horse power and giving the vessel a speed of sixteen miles per hour. Steam will be generated by three-furnace Scotch boilers of a working pressure of 160 pounds.

The hull will be divided into six water-tight compartments, with air-tight bulkheads. The masts will be 75 feet in height, and will spread enough canvas to enable her to navigate easily under sail alone. The vessel will be completed in about a year.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 21.—William P. Kirk, the boat builder, has received a contract to design and construct a schooner yacht for Francis S. Brown, Commodore of the Philadelphia Yacht Club. The vessel will be 63 feet 4 inches long, with 45 feet on the water line, 17 feet beam, and 4 feet 6 inches draught. The boat will be built in modern style, with a centre-board and nine tons of lead keel ballast. The interior of the vessel will be finished in mahogany. The schooner will register about 25 tons.

INCREASED STAKES OFFERED.

New-York Driving Club to Have a Big Trotting Meeting Next Season.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Driving Club met last night at the Hotel Metropole and formulated a series of stakes to be offered for the Grand Circuit trotting meeting in 1895. Nine events were agreed upon, and these aggregate in value $22,000, which is considerably the largest sum yet hung up by the Driving Club in stake events for any meeting at Fleetwood Park. The classes are for 2:15 trotters, 2:19 trotters, 2:25 trotters, and 2:30 trotters, and for two-year-olds eligible to the 2:40 class and three-year-olds of the 2:40 class. The stakes for aged horses are $3,000 each, and those for colts are worth $2,000 apiece.

A new departure was made by the club in offering three events for pacers, the side wheelers having been tabooed heretofore in the stakes at Fleetwood. The classes are for 2:10, 2:20, and 2:30 horses, and the amount in each race is $2,000.

Officials of the Driving Club say they are determined to give a strictly high-class trotting meeting in New-York next season, in spite of the anti-betting law. There are more stakes and more money on the programme this year than ever before.

MANHATTANS LOST THE FIRST.

They Bowled Better in the Second Game and Won that One.

The games rolled in the wheelmen's bowling tournament, at Acme Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, by the teams representing the Manhattan Bicycle Club of this city and the Columbia Wheelmen of Brooklyn, were devoid of star plays. The Manhattans ought to have placed two victories to their credit, but they fell down at the very end of the first contest, and the Columbias won by 3 pins.

In the second game there was little to boast of, yet the Manhattan men burled the Brooklyn boys under a mound of an even 100 pins. The scores in this game were 799 and 699. In the opening round the Manhattans made 729 and their opponents 732.

Fraenkle boosted his average for The Times Trophy with a score of 200 in the second game. This was easily the best individual work of the evening and enabled the Manhattan cracks to gather in a "little pool" with a proprietary air.

A singularly small score for a bowler of the first-class was that set opposite Boe's name. Boe is the Captain of the Columbias, and heretofore has proved himself a valuable roller in trying situations. The 113 pins credited to him in the second game should not be taken as an indication of his cunning work, said his team mates. And then they explained that their revered leader had been out all day buying Christmas presents and was really and truly fatigued, and, therefore, not in his usual 18-carae form.

There was a woeful lack of "rooters" present, R. G. Betts being the only follower of the New-York team on hand. Mr. Betts did his best to encourage his favorite "five," and on several occasions ejaculated: "Don't spare 'em boys; make every one a strike."

The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	6	3	153
Staubach	2	2	6	133
Fraenkle	4	4	2	169
McFarland	2	3	5	141
Bartsch	3	2	5	133
Total	12	17	21	729

COULMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	3	3	4	147
Gaden	2	4	4	145
Letzkus	1	5	4	149
Ruprecht	2	4	4	144
Bierling	1	5	4	147
Total	9	21	20	732

FRAMES.

Manhattan...75 147 224 317 375 424 518 585 664 729
Columbia....64 138 212 277 360 402 485 569 650 732

Averages—Manhattan, 145 4-5; Columbia, 146 2-5.

Scorers—Joseph Oatman and John C. Dehls. Umpire—O. E. Meyer.

SECOND GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	5	4	145
Staubach	2	3	5	141
Fraenkle	4	3	0	200
McFarland	2	5	3	156
Bartsch	1	6	3	157
Total	10	25	15	799

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	2	1	7	113
Gaden	4	1	5	150
Letzkus	3	2	5	150
Ruprecht	3	2	5	134
Bierling	4	1	5	152
Total	12	6	22	699

FRAMES.

Manhattan ...76 160 229 330 402 476 563 654 735—799
Columbia ....66 111 178 249 302 378 475 533 609—699

Average—Manhattan, 159 4-5; Columbia, 139 4-5.

Scorers—Joseph Oatman and J. C. Dehls. Umpire—O. E. Meyer.

BUSHWICKS WON A GAME.

Bowled Finely Against Kings County Wheelmen at First.

The Bushwick Wheelmen journeyed out to 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening to meet the Kings County Wheelmen bowlers. The first game was such an easy victory for the visitors that they were willing to allow their hosts anywhere from 20 to 50 pins in the second game, and only refrained from making the offer out of consideration for the Kings County men's feelings. They were glad they did not afterward.

In the first encounter, the Bushwicks played a good game, making 11 strikes and 25 spares, while in the second game, they lost their nerve most palpably, G. Hellawell being the only man to equal his first score. Terry dropped from 174 to 134, due to the number of breaks marked against him.

On the Kings County side, Nellis, Miles, and Martin picked up wonderfully, Nellis playing like another man, and from the lowest score made by any player in the first game, equaling the best figures earned by any member of his team during the evening. Gardner was substituted for McGee in the second game, and beat the latter's score by 12 pins. G. Hellawell's average was 190½, which made him high man for the night.

The feature of the evening was the work done in the ninth frame of the second game, in which Terry made a spare, G. Hellawell, Morgan, and J. Landman a strike each, and J. Hellawell a spare. The score:

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miles	1	4	5	144
Hart	1	5	4	142
McGee	3	3	4	147
Nellis	2	1	7	116
Martin	1	2	7	122
Total	8	15	27	671

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	3	5	2	174
G. Hellawell	4	5	1	190
Morgan	2	4	4	156
Landman	0	5	5	125
J. Hellawell	2	6	2	175
Total	11	25	14	820

FRAMES.

Kings Co....69 127 204 269 328 391 462 544 612 671
Bushwick 64 141 235 336 430 524 605 668 750 820

Averages — Bushwick, 164; Kings County, 134 1-5. Scorers—W. H. Kay and A. F. Richter. Umpire—H. Rudd. Captains—W. C. Nellis and C. E. Terry.

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	4	4	2	176
Hart	2	4	4	144
Gardner	1	6	3	159
Miles	3	5	3	176
Martin	2	4	6	160
Total	12	23	17	815

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	2	2	6	134
G. Hellawell	3	7	0	191
Morgan	3	2	5	144
Landman	3	0	7	130
J. Hellawell	3	4	3	167
Total	14	15	21	766

FRAMES.

Kings Co....73 154 218 304 390 468 547 636 741 815
Bushwick 69 151 216 292 367 435 522 588 691 766

Averages—Kings County, 163; Bushwick, 153 1-5. Scorers—J. E. McGee and A. F. Richter. Umpire—H. Rudd.

Mr. Golden Buys Lady Bullion.

The fast trotting mare, Lady Bullion, 2:16¾, was sold yesterday to James Golden of Boston, Mass. Golden is the trainer of Ralph Wilkes, 2:06¾, and it is said he acted for John Sheppard, the well-known Boston roadite, who owns Arab, 2:15; Reina, 2:19¾, and other trotters. Lady Bullion was formerly owned by W. H. Putnam of this city, who paid about $17,000 for her in 1890, and used her as a mate for Aubine and Lady Wellington, a pair of trotters that cost $25,000. She is said to have trotted a trial to pole with Dodgeville in 2:16¼ last season at Fleetwood Park.

Ashinger Still in the Lead.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—In the six days' bicycle race at Industrial Hall, Ashinger still leads by a good margin, with Forster second, and Gannon last. The score at 11 o'clock to-night was: Ashinger, 1,165 miles; Forster, 1,125; Gannon, 1,000.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A strong team will represent the College of the City of New-York on the racing path next Summer. Ottman, '98, and Ehrich, '97, will be members of it, a fact which will be noted with satisfaction by the friends of the college. Both of these lads are very promising riders.

—Cologne, Germany, will be the scene of the next meet for the international championship. The selection of this place was made at the recent meeting in London of the International Cyclists' Association.

—The "mile" course, down grade, at Columbia, Penn., over which John J. McLaughlin claims to have ridden in 1:21, has been measured and found to be only a few yards over three-quarters of a mile.

—The amateur champion of Germany, Lehr, has been disqualified for competing with professionals in Italy.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Close of six-day professional bicycle race at Philadelphia.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

United Bowling Clubs' reception, 66 East Fourth Street.

Twenty-four-hour bicycle race, at Rockaway Beach at 9 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Shooting.—Crescent Athletic Club tournament, at Bay Ridge.

Kings County Wheelmen's Christmas tree.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

New-Utrecht Gun Club's holiday shoot..

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Opening games intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 3:30 P. M.

Christmas ride at Central Park Riding Academy, 8 P. M.

Kings County Wheelmen's dance, at clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Metropolitan Rowing Club reception, Lexington Avenue and Harlem River.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 3:30 P. M.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN-ELECT

The Action Taken Not Made Public—O'Brien Democrats Absent.

The fourteen Tammany Aldermen-elect held a caucus late yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber to arrange plans for action next year, chiefly in relation to the organization of the board.

The new board will be made up of 14 Tammany men, 14 Republicans, and Thomas Dwyer of the Eighth Assembly District and Joseph Schilling of the Twenty-fourth District, who are classed as O'Brien Democrats. John Jeroloman, the President-elect, is a member of the State Democracy.

The Tammany men sent invitations to Messrs. Jeroloman, Dwyer, and Schilling to attend the caucus as Democrats, but they did not respond. The men who were at the caucus were very secretive as to what took place.

Alderman Brown presided, and a committee of five was appointed, probably to see what can be done toward securing a share of the patronage upon the organization of the board.

It is evident that the two O'Brien Democrats are in possession of the situation. W. M. K. Olcott, who is to be the leader of the Republican members of the board, said that he was informed as to the steps being taken by the Tammany men, but that he was satisfied that the Republicans would organize the board.

Alderman Jacob Wund said after he came out of the caucus that Chief Clerk Michael F. Blake should be continued in his place on account of his experience with its requirements.

It has been suggested that the fourteen Tammany men may seek to prevent the passage of resolutions requiring the expenditure of money. Such resolutions require a two-thirds vote. Some Republicans have already talked of getting the Legislature to change this provision.

While the caucus was in session the death of Alderman Cornelius Flynn was announced, and an adjournment was taken on that account.

Shot by His Hunting Companion.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Frank Brown of Whiteport was fatally injured while hunting near West Hurley this afternoon by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion, who is known here only as "Jerry." Brown was walking ahead of his companion when "Jerry's" gun was discharged. The shot struck Brown in the back.

Immediately after the shooting "Jerry" ran away, and has not been seen since.

Latest Arrival.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, from Liverpool Dec. 15, via Queenstown Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Crossed Sandy Hook Bar at 1:45 A. M.

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.

Yellow Label "Sec" Very Dry.

Gold Label "Brut" Vintage 1887.

UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY.

DOCK COMMISSIONERS NEGLIGENT

An Official Report Says the City Has Lost Many Thousands of Dollars Through Carelessness.

A report upon the accounts of the Dock Department was submitted to Mayor Gilroy yesterday by Commissioners of Accounts Charles G. F. Wahle and Edward Oliver.

The examination of the receipts and expenditures of the department was made pursuant to directions, and covers the period from May 31, 1891, to April 30, 1894. The Commissioners also checked the expenditures and vouchers back to April 30, 1888.

The receipts and expenditures for the last three years, ending in each instance on April 30, were:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1892	$1,641,469.54	$1,882,823.63
1893	1,764,412.76	2,762,566.00
1894	1,813,914.06	2,798,455.73

The amounts expended to acquire property during the same years were: 1892, $7,848.93; 1893, $1,079,653.12; 1894, $782,265.63.

The method of collecting wharfage, the Commissioners declare, is loose and unsatisfactory, and should receive much consideration, as the Dockmasters are careless about making collections. For the year 1893 there is still due the department for wharfage $7,880.00. From 1879 to April 30, 1885, there is still unpaid $9,214.37, which has been improperly charged off by the Dock Commissioners by an act in excess of their powers. By negligence $17,094.97 has been lost to the department, the report says.

The Dock Commissioners, the report declares, have been negligent in enforcing the law, and the methods pursued have resulted in the following Dockmasters being in arrears in their accounts: George A. Woods, Charles S. Coye, E. Abeel, John J. Ryan, J. A. Monaghan, W. F. Coggeshall, B. F. Kenny, Maurice Stack, Joseph Meehan, Charles Park, James J. Fleming, Thomas P. Walsh, and John J. Martin.

The total gross revenue from leased property and wharfage from May 1, 1870, to April 30, 1894, was $25,044,142.71; the total expenditures during the same period were $25,579,614.21; from which it appears that the department is nearly self-supporting.

The inaccurate method of keeping the wharfage accounts has made it impossible to show what the deficiencies actually are. Lapses occur in the accounts of Woods, Abeel, Ryan, Kenny, Coggeshall, Stack, Meehan, Carson, Monaghan, Walsh, Martin, and Peck. There is no means of discovering how great the shortage is.

There are unpaid judgments for wharfage and rents amounting to $121,457.46.

The Commissioners of Accounts say: "We insist that the Dock Department establish such rules and regulations as will enable it to keep a proper check upon the returns of the Dockmasters, so as to avoid a repetition of the deficiences, as we have herein pointed out. The failure to discover them is evidence of carelessness, just as the fact of their existence shows laches on behalf of the Dockmasters."

Mrs. Gougar Wants a Retrial.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Helen M. Gougar wants a retrial of her libel suit against Congressman Elijah A. Morse, in which a jury, a few weeks ago, gave a verdict for the defendant. A motion to this effect was argued before Judge Putnam, in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The legal point involved is whether or not it was essential for the plaintiff to prove her good reputation as a public speaker. If a retrial is granted, it will probably be stipulated that damages, if secured, must be merely nominal.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:21|Sun sets...4:37|Moon rises...3:04

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:52	4:22	10:20	10:18
Governors Island	4:21	4:56	11:00	11:00
Hell Gate	6:14	6:49	12:28	12:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
La Normandie, Havre	8:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	12:00 M.	.....
Mobile, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

Origen, Barbados	.....	.....

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Berlin, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	.....	11:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Trinidad, Bermuda	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Madiana, Windward Is	.....	12:00 M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 22.—Advance, Colon, Dec. 14; Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 8; Dago, Gibraltar, Dec. 3; Dania, Hamburg, Dec. 9; Francisco, Hull, Dec. 7; Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 15; Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 5; Mohican, Swansea, Dec. 8; Normannia, Hamburg, Dec. 13; Pascal, St. Lucia, Dec. 14; Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 20; Wakefield, Swansea, Dec. 8.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.—La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 15; Neckar, Naples, Dec. 7; Werra, Genoa, Dec. 13.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.—Berlin, Southampton, Dec. 16; Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 14; Circassia, Glasgow, Dec. 13; Segurpanca, Havana, Dec. 20; Spain, London, Dec. 8; tWerkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 12.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.—Alene, Kingston, Dec. 20; Hispania, Hamburg, Dec. 9; Pennland, Antwerp, Dec. 15.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Dec. 21.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Markschlaeger, Antwerp Dec. 4, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P.M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Dec. 12 and Queenstown 13, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:22 P. M.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:55 A. M.

SS Columbia, Henderson, Colon Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Pine Branch, (Br.,) Wynne, Pernambuco Nov. 30, with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Ardancorrach, (Br.,) Adair, Glasgow Nov. 24, in ballast to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Excelsior, Byrne, New-Orleans, with mdse. to T. Van Sickle.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen Dec. 11 and Southampton 12, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:39 A. M.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Stannard, Leith, &c., Dec. 3, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Jamaica, (Norw.,) Brunn, Philadelphia Dec. 20, in ballast to H. Dumois & Co.

SS Glengoil, (Br.,) Davison, Hamburg Nov. 29, with sugar to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Glenesk, (Br.,) Webster, Yokohama, &c., Dec. 4, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

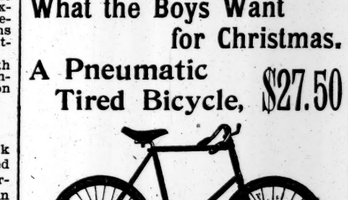
Ship P. N. Blanchard, (of Boston,) Courtney, Rio Janeiro, in ballast to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., light breeze, hazy.

Bicycles.

What the Boys Want for Christmas.

A Pneumatic Tired Bicycle, $27.50



A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126, 128, 130 Nassau St.

Sailed.

SS Salamanca, South Amboy, for Trinidad; State of Texas, for Brunswick and Fernandina; El Mar, for New-Orleans; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Habana, for Havana, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Jan. 3, 1895, the gas-lighted buoy, showing a fixed white light, now moored about ¼ mile N. by E. from Gardiner's Island (discontinued) Lighthouse, S. side of the entrance from Block Island Sound into Gardiner's Bay, will be discontinued for the Winter months, and there will be substituted therefor a black bell buoy without number.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 83.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Jan. 3, 1895, the gas-lighted buoy, showing a fixed white light, marking the reef making off to the eastward from Little Captain Island, entrance to Greenwich Cove, N. side of Long Island Sound, will be discontinued for the Winter months, and there will be substituted therefor a black spar buoy numbered 1.

On the same date the gas-lighted buoy, showing a fixed white light, to the southward and eastward of and close to Jones Rocks, northerly side of the channel into Greenwich Cove, will be discontinued for the Winter months, and there will be substituted therefor a black spar buoy numbered 1.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 78 and 79.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New-York Dec. 7 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Black Prince (Br.) sld. from Smyrna for New-York Dec. 13.

SS Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, sld. from Havre for New-York Dec. 19.

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Lord, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York Dec. 6, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Letimbro, (Ital.,) Capt. Di Marco, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. at Genoa Dec. 19.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Gendell, from New-York Dec. 2, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Planet Venus, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New-York Nov. 24 for Yokohama, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Dec. 12 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day at 3:30 P. M.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York for Gothenburg and Copenhagen, arr. at Christiansand at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York, arr. at Genoa at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Grant, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at noon to-day.

SS Angerton (Br.) sld. from Kobe for New-York to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Sander, from New-York Dec. 11, arr. at Bremerhaven at 7 P. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Belize, Mexico, Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Colombia, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Caribbee; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, aquitional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Short Holiday Vacations For Busy People.

Washington, D. C.

Via Old Point Comfort, Va.

700 MILES OF OCEAN TRAVEL

on the beautiful new steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE

Affording Rest

"PANDORA" AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE

For One Day the Girls Run the Institution and Laugh in the Chapel.

The day on which their Christmas play is given is the dearest of all the college days to the hearts of the Normal College girls.

"It is a day," says the venerable President, Dr. Thomas Hunter, "when the girls run the college, and the members of the Faculty become mere spectators."

The play was given yesterday morning, by the members of the senior class, in the college chapel, before the assembled girls, numbering 1,800. School Commissioners Wehrum, Van Arsdale, and Hunt, the Faculty, the instructors, a few graduates who managed to slip in as students, and the janitor. No others were present.

The chapel was very tastily decorated with holly, palms, and masses of green.

The play, its author, and the names of the principal characters, have been shrouded in the greatest secrecy. Indeed, the names of the latter were not known to the spectators until they saw them on the programme.

The play proved to be a burlesque in four acts, called "Pandora." Its author is Miss Brummer. The principal characters were taken by the prettiest and cleverest girls in the Senior Class. The burlesque afforded the girls excellent opportunities to gently guy and mimic the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of their President and instructors, and the girls took advantage of them with vim. Not an opportunity was lost.

Each sally was greeted with vociferous applause by the girls, who now had an opportunity to laugh in chapel without receiving demerit marks.

The principal parts were taken by the following young women:

Pandora.....Miss Katharine J. Brigham
Forethought.....Miss Mary D. Emery
Afterthought.....Miss Edna K. Philips
Venus.....Miss Florence Faulkner
Hebe.....Miss Margaret A. Cahalan
Cupid.....Miss Flora Wilford
Zeus.....Miss Mary E. Oakes
Juno.....Miss Augusta M. Linheer

The opening scene represented the workshop of Hephaestos. The play portrayed the unfortunate Pandora, who, it seems, had been sent to Forethought as a present from Zeus. Forethought, having the faculty of foretelling future events, turned over the unwelcome gift to Afterthought, who, without thinking, accepted Pandora eagerly. Afterthought had in his possession Juno's trunk, which Pandora was warned not to open. But Pandora was a woman. She wavered, opened the trunk, and troubles entered the world.

The last act represented the judgment of Pandora by a grand council of gods. Various punishments were proposed, and finally a suggestion by Cupid that Pandora should be wedded to Afterthought was accepted. This punishment to both was made compulsory by Zeus, and the play closed with a grand chorus.

The costumes were excellent, and the scenic effects reflected credit on the Committee of Arrangements.

Between the acts the Glee Club and a banjo trio furnished the music. At the close of the play the President and three Commissioners made short addresses, and congratulated the girls on their creditable performance.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, threatening weather, with light showers in the early morning, southwest winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, south winds, becoming west.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler, southwest winds, becoming northwest.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, variable winds, becoming west. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, south winds, becoming west. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, south winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northeast winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, south winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler in northern portions, south winds, becoming north. LOUISIANA, fair, cooler in northern portion, variable winds, becoming north. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming northwest. ILLINOIS, fair, cooler, north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northern portion, variable winds, becoming north. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer in western portion, north winds, becoming south. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, north winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, cooler, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, cooler, southwest winds, becoming northwest. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming north. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, decidedly colder, northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, colder, north winds. WISCONSIN, fair, decidedly colder in eastern portion, north winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. IOWA, fair, cooler in southern portion, north winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, colder, north winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds, becoming south. KANSAS, fair, north winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, warmer, south winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, west winds.

Signals are displayed at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Ludington, and Manistee. The storm has moved rapidly eastward from Dakota over the lake regions, and is now central in the St. Lawrence Valley, diminishing in energy. The pressure is high in all districts, except in the lake regions and the North Pacific States. The barometer has fallen in New-England and the lower lake region; it has risen rapidly in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and over the Rock Mountain slope. The temperature has risen generally in New-England, the Middle Atlantic, and Gulf States; it has fallen in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and decidedly in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Light local showers have occurred in the lake regions, and light snow in Minnesota and North Dakota, and rain on the Pacific coast. Light local rain or snow will occur in the St. Lawrence Valley and the lake regions, but the weather will be generally fair in the other districts. The temperature will remain nearly stationary on the Atlantic coast and fall in the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and rise slowly on the Rocky Mountain slope.

Religious Notices.

AN INTERESTING FAREWELL MEETING. American Hebrew-Christian Mission, No. 17 St. Mark's Place, East 8th St., near Cooper Union. Herman Warszawiak, the converted Jewish evangelist, having resigned his connection with the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, will preach his farewell sermon at the above place to-morrow evening at 7:30. TOPIC: "FIVE YEARS' LABOR AMONG THE EAST SIDE JEWS OF NEW-YORK." All friends are cordially invited. N. B.—Mr. Warszawiak has commenced an independent Jewish work, under the name of "The American Mission to the Jews," with headquarters at 73 Bible House, City.

A SPECIAL WEEK AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Mission, 42d St. and 3d Av., beginning next Wednesday night, with B. S. Taylor of Iowa, known out West as the "Cyclone Evangelist." Nightly, except Sunday, for one week. Miss Wray, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Col. Hadley, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Good music. Personal testimonies. A great "Watch Night" service in preparation. Welcome.

AT THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 95th St. and Central Park West.—Service at 11 and 8. Congregation meets in lecture room for last time before occupying their new church. Christmas festival Wednesday, 7:30. Addresses and organ recital in new building on Thursday evening. Preparatory service Friday at 8. Dedication of new building, Sabbath evening, Dec. 30. All welcome.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Avenue and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Fact and Faith." 3 P. M., Sabbath school. 8 P. M., "The Nativity," a service for young people, and special music. Lecture by the pastor on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by the famous platform orator, John G. Woolley, of Minnesota. Very choice musical programme. Miss Florence Genevieve Hosken and Miss Annie M. Weed, soloists; Miss Anna Park, cornetist.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Father O'Connor preaches; subject: "Father Tuecey's 'Ecclesiastical Information' Charges—Significance of the Truce between Himself and Archbishop Corrigan." Welcome.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, Northwest Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach morning at 11. Subject—"The Character of Jesus." Special Christmas music by the children. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, FOURTH AVENUE, corner 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, at 11 A. M. Children's Christmas Festival 3:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 88th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Children's service at 4 P. M.

Religious Notices.

AAAAA.—
METROPOLITAN FORWARD MOVEMENT, 14th St., near 6th Av.

Meetings every noon and night. Sunday, 4 and 7:45 P. M., Rev. Arthur T. Pierson of Philadelphia and London will address the meetings; orchestral music, vocal solos, and singing by the large congregation; Sunday school and Bible class 2:15 every Sunday. Monday, 8 P. M., young people's night, Christian Endeavor. Tuesday, 8 P. M., Christmas night, Christmas tree decorations, carols, music, and presents. Wednesday, 8 P. M., people's service; music, songs, short address. Thursday, 8 P. M., Christian family gathering; one hour at the cross. Friday, 8 P. M., questions and answers; short exposition on Sunday school lesson. Saturday, 8 P. M., musical rest night, full of music and songs; woman's meeting at 3 o'clock every Saturday.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner of 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Dec. 23, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. Christmas exercises in the Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Addresses by Drs. Van Dyke and McIlvaine.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches at 11, on "Christ the Fulfillment of Prophecy." 7:45, "Selfish Christians." Special Christmas music at both services. Harp and violin accompaniments. Welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "Following the Star," and 8 P. M., "Great Christmas Day." Christmas music at both services.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic—"No More Sea," and 8 P. M., topic—"The Taxing under Cyrenius."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Collegiate Church services on Christmas Day will be held in the Marble Church, 29th St. and 5th Av., at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D. Special music by choir, and singing by the Collegiate Church choral. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av., Corner of 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Christmas service; sermon, "The Christian Idea of the Incarnation." 7:45 P. M.; subject, "Christ and the Masses and the Classes." Special musical programme: Morning—Prelude, harp and organ; opening anthem, "Christmas," Shelley; Gloria Patri, Wilson; soprano solo, "Galilee," Coombs; anthem hymn, "While Shepherds Watched," Bartlett; offertory; solo, "A Prince of Peace," Parsons; postlude, "Tannhaeuser," Wagner. Evening—Prelude, harp and organ; anthem, "Jerusalem," Parker; Gloria Patri, Buck; hymn, "Angels from the Realms of Glory," Warren; Festal Jubilate, Parsons; offertory solo, "That Glorious Song of Old," Howland; postlude overture, "Zanetta," Auber. All welcome.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st. ST., NEAR 3d AV.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 7:45.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d ST. AND LENOX AV. —Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30. Christmas service of the Bible School at 7:45. Address by Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—Christmas services. William Lloyd, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Morning, "The Bethlehem Mystery." Evening, "Ingersollism versus Truth;" subject, "Who, and What, is Jesus Christ?" Christmas music, carols, &c., by Sunday school and double quartet. Soloists: Marcella Lindh, Alice Baumgartner, Harold Dexter; Walter Carroll Low, director; organist, Kate Stella Burr. All cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av.

Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, morning service. | 7:45, evening service.
Sermon by the Rector. | Sermon by Rev. M. G. Thompson.

CHRISTMAS DAY
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., morning service, with Holy Communion. Sermon by the Rector.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS WILL BE SUNG BY the children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., on Sunday at 3:30. The public are cordially invited to visit the institution. The Christmas tree will be erected for the children on Monday, and gifts of money for giving pleasure to over 400 children will be very gratefully received. WILLIAM F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject—"Overcrowded Dens; a Christmas Thought." Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., Christmas sermon, "Christmas and the Children"; 8 P. M., familiar Bible talk.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer. Special sermon by the Rev. Yung Kiung Yeu. 4 P. M., choral evensong. Sermon by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning services at 11 A. M. Afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Morning service at 11. Evening service at 8. Rev. John Tunis, minister in charge, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 10th St. and 5th Av.
Musical Service, Dec. 23, 4 o'clock.
Missa Solemnis, by John White.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, | Seats Free.
5th Av. and 10th St.
9 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Service; 4 P. M., Musical Service; 8 P. M., Evening Service. Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Human Heaven." Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

DR. HENRY LUBECK, RECTOR OF ZION AND St. Timothy's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East 74th St. and Park Av., to-morrow at 8 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH AV. Methodist, John A. B. Wilson, D. D.—War Veteran and Last Missionary Secretary Chaplain McCabe will preach and sing, 10:30, 7:30.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV and 12th St.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Quest for the King," and at 4 P. M., Text Talk—"The Hope of the World." Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Christmas music, by choir and chorus morning and evening. Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach on the subject of "The Coming of the Messiah," at 11 and 8. A cordial invitation to all.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 23d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

"JESUS A LIVING MAN IN HEAVEN, SOON to Come as Actual King." Lecture, Sunday 7:45 evening, Catholic Apostolic Church, 57th St., north side, west of 9th Av.

MADISON AV. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—9:30 A. M., Christmas service of the Sunday school. 11 A. M., preaching by the pastor. Subject: "The Central Fact in Human History." 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor. Subject: "The Hopefulness of Jesus."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach, morning at 11; evening at 8. Christmas services morning and evening, with special music by the choir. Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 93d St.—The pastor, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Dignity of Man." 8 P. M.; subject, "Child-L ing." Christmas music at both services. Seats free. Chorus choir.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35th ST., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Christmas service and sermon at 11 o'clock.

PHILLIP'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, corner West 73d St., the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., Secretary Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 23, 1894, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. N. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"Carlyle and Emerson." All interested are invited.

Religious Notices.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5th AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector; Rev. Gouv'r Morris Wilkins, Assistant.—Services, holy communion, 8 A. M.; vespers, with address to children, 4 P. M.; other services, with sermons, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special musical services, first Sunday evening of month. Everybody made welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Service Christmas morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (Gennan.) Solemn mass (Le Provost) 11 A. M. Vespers and Adoration 4:30. Sermon 8 P. M. Father Ritchie will preach morning and evening. Subjects: "Oil Vessels" and "A Virgin's Son."

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., near Columbus Avenue.—The Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Hour and the Man," and at 7:45 P. M. on "The Stable and the Child." Special Christmas music at both services.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. —Sunday, Dec. 23, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance, rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, minister.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE AND OPEN CHURCH, 5 West 18th St.—8, 11, 4, and 8; for deaf-mutes, 2:45; daily, 9 and 5.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., of San Francisco, Cal., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Christmas services, with appropriate music.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I, Robert H. Myers, have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York receiver of the Standard Fire Insurance Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do require:

First—That all persons indebted to the said corporation render an account to me at my office, No. 45 William Street, New-York City, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me on or before the 29th day of December, 1894.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation deliver the same to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Third—That all creditors of the said corporation deliver their respective accounts and demands and exhibit and prove their claims on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Fourth—That all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said corporation present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

And notice is hereby further given that there will be a general meeting of the creditors of the said Standard Fire Insurance Company pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, at the office of my attorneys, Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in my hands declared.—Dated New-York, N. Y., December 6th, 1894.

ROBERT H. MYERS, Receiver.
BRISTOW, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —GEORGE R. LANSING, plaintiff, against GRIFFEN TOMPKINS, and Bertha E. Tompkins, his wife; Frank Harding and Harriet Harding, his wife; George Harding and Mabel H. Harding, his wife; Francis B. Thurber, Albert E. Whyland, Alexis Godillot, Jun'r, Jacob S. Gates, William E. Parshall, Henry B. Kirkland, Edward Harding, Norman Seymour, The People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 16, 1894.

DAN'L SEYMOUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall St., New-York City.

To the above-named defendants, George Harding and Mabel H. Harding: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, acting as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the said City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1894.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1894.

DAN'L SEYMOUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address, 29 Wall Street, New-York City. n17-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—GEORGE H. ALLEN, Frank S. Stevens, Edson Bradley, and Augustus S. Pyatt, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND SIESEL and JACOB WOLF, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 14, 1894.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New-York City.

To Sigmund Siesel and Jacob Wolf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 14th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1894.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.
d15-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—MORRIS B. EDINGER, Frederick Jacobi, and Solomon M. Mandel, composing the firm of Edinger Brothers and Jacobi, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND SIESEL and JACOB WOLF, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 14, 1894.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New-York City.

To Sigmund Siesel and Jacob Wolf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 14th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1894.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.
d15-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN HERMAN RECKNAGEL, assigned to Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to be held at the chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of January, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., as assignees of above-named John Herman Recknagel, for the benefit of creditors should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, this 24th day of November, 1894. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
R. BURNHAM MOFFAT, Att'y for Assignees, 60 and 62 Cotton Exchange Building, New-York. d1-law6wS

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and seamstress; other as waitress; private family; no objection to private boarding house. A. Kelly, 146 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing or chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly competent; first-class personal reference. 224 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to do any kind of work; city reference. I. G., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a German; understands her duties thoroughly; neat and willing; city references. 41 East 59th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; bread, biscuit, and pastry a specialty; best city reference. 909 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By Swede, of agreeable disposition; thoroughly experienced in all branches, and with good city references for last three years; will be disengaged after Jan. 1. M. P., care of Emil Fleischer, 190 East 75th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress in small private family; good baker; economical; city references. M. T., 703 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; American family; understands her business thoroughly; reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman; first-class cook; private family; city or country; best city reference; wages, $35. K., Box 344 Times, Up Town; no cards.

COOK.—By competent colored girl as good plain cook or do housework; willing and obliging. J., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced cook; permanent place, or go out by day; first-class reference. 221 East 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; city references. 213 East 25th St., Room 17.

COOK.—By first-class cook to go out by day or week in a private family; best of reference. 419 West 33d St., fourth bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By German girl as good cook, laundress, and baker; small family; good references. 231 West 77th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or at home; excellent cutter and fitter; quick worker; moderate prices; best references. B. C., 821 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow without care; Protestant; capable of doing housekeeping, cooking, or any kind of housework; will work for small pay. Widow, 356 West 33d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young woman to do housework in a small family; good references. H. C., 809 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By respectable person to travel to Europe as lady's maid or nurse; can take charge of an infant or invalid; never seasick; good packer; good reference. 252 West 75th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse; Protestant; young woman; take full charge of infant; good seamstress and good city reference. V. Robinson, 590 3d Av.

NURSE.—By competent Scotch infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; three and a half years' reference from last place. 309 West 69th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman at sewing or mending; first-class reference. E. T., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; first-class city reference. Can be seen at present employer's on Saturday and Monday from 11 until 1, 14 West 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment, but not menial work. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young man; neat and quick; industrious, sober, and honest; excellent care of fine silver and china; serve dinner parties in best manner; best city reference. A., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Englishman; good habits; best city references from former and last employers, or personal reference. R. P., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young German man; neat and quick; industrious, sober, and honest; excellent care of fine silver and china; in private family; best city reference. A., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss man in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—English; take full charge; good city and country reference; is neat in service. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; good valet; first-class city reference. J. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Competent, honest, sober; good references. George Fenaglio, 431 7th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; stylish city driver; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad Jan. 1 would like to find situation for his coachman; English; medium size; strictly sober, and understands his business; can be highly recommended. Bamforth, 147 West 55th St.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or GENERAL MAN.—By steady, reliable American; single; aged 35; good references; sober, industrious; wages no object; country preferred. W. F., 406 4th Av., care of Carter.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman giving up horses recommends competent, reliable man; age, 34; single; Englishman; city or country. A. B., 57 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married man; no family; twenty-two years' experience; references can show; city or country. K. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN. —Experienced in care of horses and carriages; understands furnaces; good references; single; Scotchman. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—A gentleman giving up horses highly recommends his coachman; age, 34; single; city or country. A. B., 57 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging; first-class references; city or country. W., 330 West 70th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all his duties; long experience; best references for honesty and sobriety. J. D., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a married couple; both thoroughly qualified; best references, written and personal. D., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; twelve years' city reference from last employer; city or country. J. H. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Generally useful. A. Sambdner, 159 Camden St., Newark, N. J.

Grooms.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—By young man; single; willing and obliging; understands care of horses, driving, &c.; country preferred; can furnish best of references. Andrew Patchell, 108 West 53d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Good references. Peter Hofmann, 74 Hutton St., Jersey City.

Valets.

VALET and TRAVELING SERVANT.—By a trustworthy man, speaking five languages; knows the Continent well; moderate salary required; highest city references. Charles, care of Mr. Nilsen, 165 West 11th St.

Miscellaneous.

DETECTIVE.—Does confidential work; acts as private messenger;

NEW-JERSEY.

DROVE OVER HIGHWAYMEN

Jacob Beers Didn't Surrender When Called Upon.

HE BEAT DOWN ONE OF THE ROBBERS

The Highwaymen Are Known to the Newark Police—A Reception Given Officers of the Royal Arcanum.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Jacob Beers, a driver for James A. Coe & Co., met and vanquished a pair of highwaymen last night. Beers had been delivering goods in Elizabeth and had collected a considerable sum of money. As he entered the woods along Frelinghuysen Avenue, between Trowbridge's and Waverly, one man grasped the bridle of his horse. Another man presented a revilver at Beer's head and demanded his money.

Beers struck the highwayman at his side with the butt of his whip, and at the same time lashed his horse into a gallop, the wheels of the wagon passing over the man who had stopped the horse.

Beers gave a good description of the men, and it is believed they are known to the police.

At the same place a party of bicyclists returning from Plainfield had a desperate encounter with a gang three months ago, and one of them was seriously injured.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Reception to Officers of the Royal Arcanum—Christmas Observances.

NEWARK, Dec. 21.—A reception was tendered the State officers of the Royal Arcanum by the Seth Boyden Lodge of Belleville last evening. Among those present were Grand Regent S. J. Colville, Grand Vice Regent J. D. Otis, Grand Secretary R. H. Alberts, and Grand National Representative Peter, and a delegation from the Franklin Lodge.

At the Belleville Methodist Episcopal Church last night the following officers of the Epworth League were elected: President—S. C. Bennett; First Vice President—Miss J. Dickinson; Second Vice President—Mrs. J. De Mouth; Third Vice President—Miss Bessie Bennett; Fourth Vice President—Miss Rose Egbert; Secretary—H. D. Harrison; Treasurer—Wilbur Weygants; Organist—Mrs. Howell.

The West Newark Kindergarten will hold a Christmas festival on Wednesday at A. Haeberle's hall, on Springfield Avenue, when a very elaborate programme is to be presented.

Philip A. Gifford's pretty comedy drama, "Two Days," from the story of "Peachblow Farm," was presented for the second time this season Wednesday night, when the scenes among the hills of Sussex, where the action lies, were transferred to the cosy hall of the Dryden Literary and Musical Society, in the Prudential Building.

Miss Anna, daughter of Mrs. Rachel Roth of Cleveland Street, Orange, and Charles E. Estlen of Boonton will be married on Wednesday evening next at the home of the bride's brother, Edward Roth, on High Street, Orange.

Miss Emma, daughter of John Bowker, of Myrtle Avenue, Watsessing, and Carl Fergurson will be married on Christmas night.

The Monday Night Euchre Club met last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miles A. Hanchett on White Street, Orange. Thirty members were present.

Christmas exercises were held at Miss Angell's school, 395 Sussex Avenue, Roseville, this morning. The room was well filled by the parents and friends of the pupils, and the programme was cleverly and successfully carried out.

St. Paul's Church was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the organ recital given under the auspices of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Wenham Smith was the organist. He was assisted by Mrs. Gertrude Warren, dramatic soprano, of London, and James S. Du Bois, tenor, of New-York.

"Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works" was given at the Essex Lyceum last night by the young women's branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Roseville, better known as the "Roseville Y."

The Board of Directors of the Christian Association held its monthly meeting on Wednesday. The reports of the Treasurer and the various committees showed the association to be in a most healthy and flourishing condition.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, and the Reception Committee, of which Harry Baylis is the General Chairman, for the coming New Year's reception. Mrs. M. P. Baldwin is in charge of the Ladies' Committee.

The Yantacaw Gun Club held a jollification at the clubhouse to-night. A large Christmas tree was prepared, and each member was the recipient of a present therefrom.

The Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church, on Passaic Avenue, on Sunday and during the week following will hold special Christmas services.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Keane of Maple Place, Nutley, are spending a few weeks with friends at Steubenville, Ohio.

Mrs. Benjamin Barry of New-York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Guthrie of Highfield Lane, Nutley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Smith of Lowell, Mass., who have been visiting with Mrs. F. A. Marden of the Enclosure, on Passaic Avenue, Nutley, returned to their home yesterday.

A musical association formed by the pupils of Mrs. J. V. N. Dorr's school at Montrose elected Miss A. V. N. Dorr as Directress. The kindergarten class of this school celebrated Christmas this afternoon.

Miss Lillian Mason of Montrose has returned from an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. William S. Simonton of Belfast, Ireland.

H. A. McNulty of South Orange has been elected a member of the Class Day Committee at Princeton College.

A Men's Club is being organized in St. Andrew's Church, South Orange, by the rector, the Rev. Samuel H. Bishop.

Died of a Broken Heart.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Martin Crowley were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning. Mrs. Crowley was related to the Rev. M. J. Kelly, one of the assistant priests at the cathedral, Father Kelly says she died of a broken heart, caused by great grief and a constant struggle for life since the death of her husband nearly fourteen years ago. The Crowleys were formerly proprietors of the American Hotel, at Elmira, N. Y.

Kept Their Marriage a Secret.

NEWARK, Dec. 21.—George Smith of 17 Van Buren Street and Miss May Howlett of Union Avenue, Irvington, were married last June, but did not announce the fact until Tuesday, when Miss Howlett's parents were advised of the marriage. There seems to have been no reason for having the ceremony performed clandestinely. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reside on Van Buren Street.

Publishers Indicted.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Among the indictments handed in by the Grand Jury were five against the proprietors and publishers of The Cuckoo, which was circulated throughout this city and was suppressed by the police in July last. The names of those indicted are Frank B. Connor, Charles Lothrop, George R. Reuter, and Jules J. Vivard.

Blew Out the Gas.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Frank N. Beemer of Branchville, N. J., blew out the gas in his room at the Continental Hotel Wednesday night. Thursday evening he was discovered in a partially asphyxiated condition and taken to the City Hospital. He will recover.

Run Down by a Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—A young man, 22 years of age, who refused to give his name, was run over by a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad this evening. His left leg was cut off and he received serious injuries about the head. He resides in Bayonne City.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INVESTIGATING THE COUNTY'S AFFAIRS

New-Brunswick's Commissioners Examine the Accounts of Officials.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Commissioners Coleman and Stevens held another session to-day in the investigation in reference to county affairs. Attorney Hoffman asked that the protest against his acting as counsel for the county be expunged from the minutes, but this was refused.

Director Welsh was unable to show by what authority the board transferred one appropriation to the account of another, but thought it was authorized by resolutions of the board.

Judge Freeman, who draws $5 a day when sitting as a lay judge of the county, was called upon to explain why he charged for acting as an Inspector of Roads on the Metuchen Road, and will look up his books bearing upon the subject. He said he had never rendered duplicate itemized statements of the cost of repairs to the board or to the Road Commissioners, not knowing it was required by law. He will be recalled.

The accounts showing the cost of the various roads throughout the county were gone through, and discrepancies were found. County Engineer Atkinson's accounts were examined, and some unitemized accounts were found. Mr. Atkinson, when called to the stand, said he had only charged his regular fees, $3 per day, the same as he charged private parties. He charged the same proportionate amount for fractions of days. He was called upon to produce his books. The City Club Committee's lawyer, Byington, did not think the bills had been sufficiently itemized, though the Commissioners thought otherwise.

ALL THE PARTS BY LOCAL TALENT

Second Brigade Signal Corps of New-Jersey Preparing a Drama.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Signal Corps of the Second Brigade, N. G. N. J., will present the original three-act military drama "Only a Private" in the Opera House, New Year's Eve. The drama was written by Elias E. McGee, and the music by Charles K. Champlin. The cast will be as follows, all the parts being taken by local talent:

Jack Brandon.....Charles K. Champlin
Lieutenant Carl Van Buren.....Frank Cooper
Mr. Brandon, (Jack's father).....Henry Van Brunt
Matt Bines.....Elias E. McGee
Old Pete.....Robert C. Trafford
Private Ratt.....Charles Kahle
General Morris.....John L. Harrison
Tot Brandon.....Miss Maude Dennis
Winnie Morton.....Miss Mamie Chandler
Mrs. Brandon.....Miss Anna Stout

Twenty-seven persons compose the entire cast. A number of specialties will be introduced, among them being a sword drill by young women. The scenes of the play are laid in Grafton, Va., immediately after the battle of Philippi.

THREE EXPLOSIONS IN JERSEY CITY

Two in One House and Within Fourteen Hours of Each Other.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 21.—There were two gas explosions in the house 143 Bright Street, within fourteen hours to-day. The first was at 1:30 o'clock this morning. It was in the cellar and was attributed to the gas meter.

The explosion set fire to the woodwork, and the inmates of the house, which is a four-story flat, made their escape hurriedly. At 3:35 o'clock this afternoon there was a second explosion of gas in the saloon on the first floor. This was attributed to gas which had accumulated between the ceiling of the cellar and the flooring of the saloon. The damage is about $200.

A lamp in the show window of Max Krause's jewelry store, 22½ Newark Avenue, exploded at 3:15 A. M., and set fire to the store, which was gutted.

Several families had narrow escapes.

Monmouth County Has $22,000 Left.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 21.—The total amount of money spent in Monmouth this year for county purposes is about $135,000, and there is a balance on hand of nearly $22,000.

The money has been expended as follows: Bridges, $62,916.49; interest on floating debt, $3,307.06; election expenses, $8,618.36; school fund, $17,831.65; Freeholders' expenses, $3,295.07; Court House and jail, $4,067.01; lunatics, $15,339.27; inquests, $818.75; sundries, $7,738.57.

There are 15,000 voters in the county, and according to the election expenses it cost the county nearly 58 cents for every voter.

Eatontown's License Question.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Dec. 21.—The work of securing signatures to petitions asking for a special election in Eatontown Township to fix the license fee is being vigorously prosecuted. The Rev. J. De Witt Fay is circulating a petition, and nearly all the business men have signed it. There are petitions in circulation also at West Long Branch, Oceanport, and South Oceanport.

There is no question that the required number of signatures will be secured. The petitions are to be presented at the January term of the Monmouth County Court.

Sands Give Up Their Valuables.

BELMAR, N. J., Dec. 21.—The storms and high tides this Winter have washed out of the sand a number of valuables that were lost on the beach by Summer sojourners last season. Robert Allgar picked up a silver bracelet, Elisha Newman found a heavy plain gold ring, G. L. Brown found a signet ring, and R. W. Brown was the lucky finder of a gold ring set with pearls and turquoises.

At Asbury Park Augustus White found on the beach a five-dollar gold piece, an English sovereign, and a gold ring set with a diamond.

Grocers Must Take Out Licenses.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Board of Excise has decided that hereafter all grocers in this city who sell wines and liquors must take out a license for the same, under penalty of being heavily fined. At present only three grocers have wholesale licenses, although, it is said, fully two dozen sell liquor and wine in quantities from a quart to a gallon. The City Clerk was instructed to notify all the violators of the law that they must at once take out licenses or stop selling.

Christmas Observance in the Schools.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 21.—The public schools were all closed to-day for the Christmas holidays, as were also the parochial schools. There were appropriate exercises in all the public schools, and exchanges of gifts between pupils and teachers.

At the school connected with the Holy Rosary Church every pupil received a gift of a big bag of candy from the pastor, the Rev. Father Smith. The public schools will reopen on Jan. 2, and the parochial schools on Jan. 7.

Bishop McFaul's Consultors.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Bishop McFaul has appointed the following as his diocesan consultors: Mgr. Moran of Princeton, Dean Fitzsimmons of Camden, Dean O'Grady and the Rev. J. B. Mulligan of New-Brunswick, the Rev. John H. Fox of Trenton, and the Rev. William Cantwell of Long Branch.

A Boy Sent to Jail.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 21.—John Long, the lad who shot and killed Thomas Lilly last Sunday, was to-day committed to the county jail to answer the charge of reckless shooting found against him by the Coroner's jury.

BIGAMY AFTER THE TAKING OF DRINKS

When His First Wife Appeared Le Comte Jumped Out of a Window.

UNION HILL, N. J., Dec. 21.—Henry Le Comte of 417 Kossuth Street, already blessed with one wife and two children, was married on Tuesday last by Justice Reinhardt of West Hoboken to Miss Wilhelmina Jacobi of 8 Passaic Avenue, Jersey City. On Thursday afternoon Le Comte went to Justice Reinhardt and asked to have the marriage annulled.

He frankly told the Justice of his home and family here, and said he could not account for his folly. He said he was an insurance agent, and called on a Mrs. Volmer, through whom he met Miss Jacobi, whom he had never seen before.

They had several drinks, and marriage was suggested. Le Comte said he did not remember who made the proposition, but he accompanied Miss Jacobi to the Justice's office, and was married to her, Mrs. Volmer's daughter, Lizzie, being one of the witnesses.

Justice Reinhardt said he could not annul the marriage, and Le Comte left town, but returned to-day and again asked Justice Reinhardt to annul the marriage.

While he was talking Mrs. Le Comte entered to make a complaint against him. Le Comte sprang through a window and disappeared.

It is said that he is connected with a wealthy family in Paris. Mrs. Le Comte No. 2 refuses to make any statements except that she did not know that Le Comte had another wife.

ROBBED AND BEATEN INSENSIBLE

Mrs. John Cramer of Paterson Had a Desperate Fight with a Burglar.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 21.—A burglar this afternoon beat into insensibility Mrs. John Cramer in her home in East Eighteenth Street, and took from her $195. Mrs. Cramer was found by her husband lying unconscious in the hallway.

A small debonnair man called at the Cramer home this morning, and said he had come to collect money in payment for Mrs. Cramer's sewing machine. He was told that the machine had been paid for, and he went away after making excuses and apologies.

Mrs. Cramer was in her bedroom about 3:30 P. M., and on the table near her lay $195 in bills. She heard a stealthy step on the stairs, and hastily put the money into the front of her dress. She turned toward the door just as a man, having a handkerchief tied over his face, grasped her throat and tried to reach the money. Mrs. Cramer uttered a faint cry, and the robber rained blow after blow in her face, until she sank to the floor unconscious.

They had reached the door in the brief struggle, and Mrs. Cramer lay across the threshold when picked up by her husband. The robber is supposed to have been the alleged collector of the morning.

The . .

Sunday Times.

Whoever reads it to-morrow gets for Five Cents what costs to produce and is worth a fortune by no means small.

Being an issue of The New-York Times, it will contain All the News; being the Sunday issue, it will contain much besides news.

For instance, there will be scores of special articles on subjects of timeliest interest, many of them illustrated and all well written. Here are hints about just a few of them:

THE VOYAGE TO GIBRALTAR.

Charms of a trip to the Old World by the southern route. From Sandy Hook to the Azores. Picturesque places passed in this transatlantic journey. Experiences of an appreciative voyager.

AN EXPERIENCE IN RUSSIA.

Censorship of news reports at the time of the Czar's funeral. Curious customs in the Holy Empire. Mr. Louis Herbert Moore, London Manager of the United Press, has an interesting story to tell.

OLD AUNT JANE'S MEMORY.

Lived 102 years, but recalls Christmas on the Bowling Green. Picked berries near Canal Street. Surprised Trinity and St. Paul's haven't moved. Interested in high buildings, but sorry for window washers.

TILL THE LIGHTS ARE OUT.

How to keep Christmas youngsters happy till bedtime. Some after-dinner amusements. The Christmas ghost story and the old-fashioned games. Simple feats of magic warranted to please.

HOLIDAYS IN OTHER LANDS.

How the old nations celebrate Christmas and New Year's. In South American countries. Interviews with members of the Diplomatic Corps. What the Venezuelan Minister says. Customs in Japan.

THE BATTLE SHIP IOWA.

Soon to be added to the list of seagoing ironclads. Better armored than the Indiana. Wide range of her guns. Six torpedo tubes. Twin screws and independent triple-expansion engines.

There are to be other features about which much could be said, not less admirable because long established. They are the regular departments, like

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

One of the best pages in The Sunday Times is always that devoted to critical comment on the most important of recent publications. Among those to which attention is to be given to-morrow are: "The History of the United States," by President Andrews of Brown University, a work showing great scholarship and sound judgment. "The Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth," edited by Augustus J. C. Hare. "The Memoirs of the Prince of Joinville," a most interesting book, throwing much light on the state of Washington society in the early forties. "The Parasite," latest work of Dr. Conan Doyle. "Sea Yarns for Boys," by William J. Henderson. "More Celtic Fairy Tales," collected by Joseph Jacobs. "A Child of the Age," by Francis Adams. The third series of W. S. Gilbert's "Plays." "As a Matter of Course," in which Annie Payson Call applies philosophy to everyday life.

PLAYERS AND MUSICIANS.

The coming week shows a scarcity of dramatic novelties, but still there is not a little going on and The Times critics will tell all about it, with a review of what has most recently taken place in the amusement world.

AMATEUR SPORTS.

Votaries of field and track will find in this department all its established merits. Yachting, bicycling, and trotting will be discussed in special articles, and there is no phase of sport to which the careful and intelligent consideration it deserves will not be given.

SOCIETY'S YULETIDE.

There will be an account of society's preparations for Christmas, including chat about social shoppers and their doings in the past week. Besides this there will be lively comment on society happenings in the holidays, and how and where fashionable folk are to spend Christmas will be told.

AND THERE ARE OTHERS.

These include the best financial and commercial pages published in America; the fullest presentation of real estate news ever attempted by any paper; a railroad column—it is oftener two—that is of unrivaled excellence; the brightest, and at the same time most sensible, of "Woman's Pages"—about the only one of them all that doesn't run to what Mr. Ford calls "Heart to Heart Talks About Pillow Shams"—and a page of eminently readable fiction, some of it written especially for The Sunday Times, and the rest selected from the foreign and home magazines.

A long biographical sketch of John McBride, the newly-elected President of the American Federation of Labor, with his picture, will appear.

Christmas is close at hand. No better way to get into the real Yuletide spirit can be imagined than to read to-morrow

The Sunday Times.

Umbrellas for the Holidays.

26 inch Pure Silk and Union Silk Umbrellas, assorted Natural and Cape Horn Handles, $2.25 each.

26 inch and 28 inch English Levantine Silk, with fine Natural Handles, "Our Special," at $3.25 each.

26 inch, all-silk Close Rollers, with steel rod, $5.50 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York. Four Brooklyn Stores.

We're busy in Clothing—especially Children's Clothing—we ought to be, under the circumstances.

But in the Furnishing Goods Department—that's where the crowd is.

The sale of London-made Neckwear, Bath Robes, Mufflers, Dressing Gowns, Breakfast Jackets, Night Robes, and Suspenders at reduced prices seems to have come in the nick of time.

You'll save regrets by seeing us before buying elsewhere.

A couple of hundred pairs of odds and ends in Gentlemen's Slippers, reduced from $3.50, $2.50, and $2.00, to *One Dollar,* will disappear by night.

Broadway and 31st St. store open until 9 P. M. to-day and Monday.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A portrait of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, done in high relief and cast in bronze, was shown yesterday afternoon at the artist's studio. It is the work of Ralph B. Goddard, a young sculptor of this city, already known by his portraits of several eminent literary men. The plaque measures 7¼ by 9½ inches. Forty copies have been cast, of which twenty-five are already subscribed for. The likeness, which is in profile, is characteristic, though the absence of spectacles somewhat detracts from the general effect.

—The Young Men's Christian Association has arranged a Christmas service for Sunday, at 4 P. M., in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. A chorus of fifty selected Welsh singers, to be directed by O. E. Owen, will sing choruses in both Welsh and English, and J. Dhu Hughes and Miss Ella Owen will sing solos. Prof. Christian B. Clark will preside at the organ. Ex-Judge Noah Davis will speak. All men are welcome to this service.

—A special service in memory of the massacred Armenians will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M. The Rev. Dr. Greer will conduct the service, and other prominent men will speak.

—The Troy Line steamers are still running every day, except Saturday, and will continue to do so until navigation is closed by ice. Boats leave foot of West Tenth Street at 6 P. M. Steamer leaving on Sunday touches at Albany.

—Joseph Mastuskey, thirty-nine years old, a Russian laborer, was killed on the Upper Speedway at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street yesterday morning by being crushed between a car filled with rocks and the side of the crib work.

—Edith H. Peters, infant daughter of the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Church, Sixty-Eighth Street and West Boulevard, died suddenly Thursday night of cerebral hemorrhage.

—The exhibition of paintings, water colors, and drawings by the artists Semales, Vedder, Reid, Gibson, and Olivier will close at the American Art Galleries on Thursday, Dec. 27.

—Mrs. Joseph Coffaro of 125 Charles Street while asleep in bed with her seven-weeks-old child on last Friday rolled upon it and suffocated it.

—The Victor Pad Calendar for 1895 contains bright matter, apt quotations, and memorandum space on each leaf.

Brooklyn.

—Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment will be court-martialed next Thursday for absenting himself from parade last Memorial Day without permission. He went sailing. Under the code he must be tried by a board of Colonels, and this board consists of the Colonels of the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, has granted an injunction restraining Supervisor Fergueson of the Thirtieth Ward from selling the property of Katharine R. Jackson, Daniel Robert, Ellen A. Robert, Henry J. Robert, and Mary T. Robert, for assessments alleged to have been illegally levied in the old town of New-Utrecht.

—John Cummings of 796 Grand Street and John Ketcham of 259 Ainslie Street were arrested yesterday, charged with dealing in policy.

Long Island.

—Neptune Council, Royal Arcanum, of Southampton, has elected these officers: Regent—Charles Blackburn; Vice Regent—G. J. Fullis; Orator—Dr. C. Carlton Jaggar; Past Regent—O. C. Gardner; Secretary—H. H. Post; Treasurer—W. C. Gray; Collector—Frank Aldrich; Chaplain—L. Frank Jennings; Guide—Richard Leek; Warden—L. E. Bowden; Sentry—John White; Representative to Grand Council—O. C. Gardner; Alterpate—George R. Howell.

—Christopher Henneken of 83 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, has been held for examination by Justice Seaman of Wantagh on a charge of passing forged checks. Henry Brockman, a hotel keeper of Seaford and Daniel Nostrand, a grocer of Massapequa, are the complainants.

—The schooner Emily Baxter, that sunk at the Dosoris wharf, near Glen Cove, a few days ago, has been raised and taken to Westfield, S. I., for repairs. The vessel was laden with broken stone. She is owned by Mrs. M. A. McCabe of Westfield.

—The Hotel Clifton at Quogue, near Good Ground, has been purchased by Charles D. Vail of Riverhead for $16,000.

—Christian Schubert, a veteran of the late war, was found dead on the stoop of a Newtown saloon yesterday morning.

—The residents of Inoque are spending $2,000 improving the main street.

Yonkers.

—The City Club, which now has 134 members, has elected the following officers: President—James V. Lawrence; Vice President—William B. Edgar; Secretary—F. X. Donoghue; Treasurer—Edward Underhill; Trustees for Two Years—E. M. Jackson, T. H. Silkman, and Henry Oesterheld; Trustees for One Year—John C. Shotts, E. Belknap, and Joseph Miller.

—Patrolman Archer caught a burglar coming out of Thomas Hadden's boot and shoe store, in North Broadway, early yesterday. Shoes and money were found on him, as were also skeleton keys and lock picks. He gave his name as Edward Smith, twenty-nine years of age, and a Russian by birth. He was held.

—The authorities have great trouble in securing convictions of violators of the excise law. Although witnesses testify to having bought beer on Sunday, the juries split up on the question whether beer is or is not intoxicating. The case was plain against Emro Haydock, yet the jury disagreed.

—The Viewville Literary Association has decided to open its room for the next two weeks to the general pubic, after which it will be open for members only. It will build a stage at the south end, to be used for entertainments, of which it will have two each month.

—The home of Isaac Milbank was entered last night. The burglar was frightened away by the alarm. Mr. Milbank fired at him, but missed. Burglars also visited the house of John Mulligan, in Warburton Avenue, taking four silver napkin rings.

—George Walsh, arrested for drawing a revolver and saying that he would shoot Thomas Coleman "in a minute," was required to furnish a hundred-dollar bond to keep the peace.

—Arthur H. Williams and Donald Lydanne, the two drug store thieves, have been sentenced to six months each in the Kings County Penitentiary.

At the sale of money at the office of the Yonkers Building and Loan Association Thursday night, about $1,200 was sold at good premiums.

—Yonkers Council, No. 33, Order of United American Mechanics, celebrated its fifth anniversary last evening in Hawthorne Hall.

—The repairs to St. Paul's Episcopal Church having been completed, services will be held there to-morrow.

—The fair at St. Peter's Church, at Riverdale Avenue and Ludlow Street, will end this evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Louis Du Bois have returned from their wedding trip.

Westchester County.

—Dr. S. K. Bremner of the New-York Infant Asylum, at Mount Vernon, said yesterday that the reports of an epidemic of diphtheria in that institution were "sensational and exaggerated." There are 360 children there, five of whom are sick, but none dangerously. There has been but one death there in the last month. Health Officer Banning corroborates Dr. Bremner.

—The Rev. Dr. J. E. Price of the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Sing Sing, will preach to the village Fire-Department on Sunday evening.

A Mad Dog Bites Sixteen Persons.

A mad dog went on the rampage in Salem, N. J., yesterday, and before it was killed sixteen persons had been bitten.

Ten of the number thought themselves safe from hydrophobia, as in their cases the skin showed no abrasions. The other six hastened to this city for treatment at the Pasteur Institute, 2 West Ninety-seventh Street. Their wounds were cauterized before they left Salem. The party took the noon train out of Salem yesterday, and arrived at the institute at 5 o'clock P. M.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called at the institute last night it was said that the patients would not be treated until this morning. Their names were refused, there being a rule of the establishment prohibiting the publishing of the names of its patrons. It was learned that four are men and two are women.

Men Who Will Run the County Fair.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Rockland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society has elected the following officers: President—Thomas W. Suffern of Suffern; Vice Presidents—Peter Ackerman, Clarkstown; Harry M. Gurnee, Haverstraw; Sylvanus B. Haviland, Orangetown; Josiah Conklin, Ramapo; J. W. Moore, Stony Point; Recording Secretary—C. Irving Hopper, Spring Valley; Corresponding Secretary—Elbert Tallman, Spring Valley; Treasurer—Alvin Groff; Executive Committee—George H. Gale, Ramapo; James J. Blauvelt, Orangetown; Peter L. Van Orden, Haverstraw; J. W. Moore, Jr., Stony Point; Irving Stephens, Clarkstown; Superintendent of Grounds—Seymour Conklin; Delegate to the State Convention—Philip Van Alstyne of Spring Valley.

The society decided to purchase new grounds upon which to hold its annual fairs.

THEIRS NOT TO MAKE REPLY.
THEIRS NOT TO REASON WHY,
THEIRS BUT TO PONY UP
AND LET THE LADIES BUY.

The annual game of plundering Peter to give Paul Christmas presents is now on. Hot waxes the battle at the bargain counters, and no doubt your wife's right in it—but maybe she's buying you an overcoat?

Guess again, Softy. The man who needs an overcoat these days will do wisely to buy it himself, and still more wisely if he'll buy it here.

None better anywhere, at any price, yet we charge little; the solid sum you save by dealing with us will come in handy when the dry goods chap sends in his little bill.

OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Bleecker St., cor. Greene,

(Between Broadway and 6th Ave. "L.")

Also

Broadway, cor. Rector St.

(Opposite Trinity Church.)

Reliable Silver Plate,

The Genuine Rogers Goods,

MANUFACTURED CONTINUOUSLY FOR HALF A CENTURY, AND HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR **HOLIDAY GIFTS,** AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY

ROGERS & BROTHER,

16 CORTLANDT STREET.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Great Reduction IN HOLIDAY GOODS.

LAMPS.

Banquet Lamps, Onyx and Gold Mountings,

7.50;

Reduced from 9.98.

Banquet Lamps, Gold Mountings, Imperial Finish,

9.50;

Reduced from 12.50.

Japanese Vase Banquet Lamps, Gold Mountings,

9.98, 12.75, 15.98;

Reduced from 12.75, 16.98, 21.50.

Choice assortment Dresden and Royal Bonn Princess Lamps, with Silk Shades or Globes to match.

Our Entire Stock Fancy Glass Vases and Bric-a-Brac at One-Half Regular Value.

Jewelry, Fans, Pocketbooks, Umbrellas and Canes, Bisque Figures, Silverware, Toilet Articles, Dressing Cases, Silk Mufflers, Ladies' Toilet Tables and Writing Desks.

DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

French and German Dolls, Dressed and Undressed, Largest Variety, Lowest Prices.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FRAMED ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PASTELS, and WATER COLORS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

All purchases delivered by express free of charge at any point within 100 miles of New-York City.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Souvenirs of "The Brownies."—The fiftieth performance of Palmer Cox's "Brownies" was reached at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, and the indications are that the spectacle will pass its one hundredth night before its New-York run is ended. The souvenirs were artistic, and specially adapted to the holiday season. They consist of large illuminated calendars for 18 , a sheet on which was a water-color design by Palmer Cox of scenes in Brownie land being devoted to each month of the year. They are as dainty as the spectacle itself, which is saying a great deal, and will doubtless form a striking feature in the furnishings of many a drawing room and library during the coming year.

—The Merrillees Girls to Marry.—The three Merrillees sisters, who dance in Hoyt's farce, "The Flams," are all to become brides next Fall. Carrie is to marry Mat Woodward of Mr. Hoey's company. Jessie will become the wife of Louis Antweller, a prosperous hotel keeper of Cologne, and Edith, the youngest, is to marry Anthon Williams, a church choir tenor of Philadelphia. The coming brides go to London in the Summer to fulfill an engagement, after which the marriages will be celebrated.

—"A Black Sheep."—Manager Frank McKee returned to the city from Boston Thursday. He says that to "A Black Sheep," Mr. Hoyt's latest play, has been accorded a magnificent reception in that city, where it is playing at the Park Theatre. Mr. Hoyt has also returned, having put the finishing touches on the play, which he regards as completed now, being satisfied with the cast and the specialties.

—"Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan.—Wagner's "Lohengrin" will be sung for the matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon, with a cast including Melba as Elsa, Mantelli as Ortrud, and Messrs. Plancon, Ancona, Abramoff, and Jean de Reszke. This evening, of the third performance at popular prices, "La Traviata" will be sung, with Mme. Nordica and Messrs. Bensaude and Russitano.

—Modjeska Coming Back.—America is too attractive to Mme. Modjeska after all to permit her to remain long away from it. She is already arranging for an American tour next season, and is negotiating with Forbes Robertson, the English actor, to play leading characters.

Stores close this evening at seven.

Can't invite you to a general Saturday-before-Christmas jollification and touching of elbows; Saturday is not much busier here than other days. People buy when they like, and they seem to like other days almost as well. But we can serve you all the better, and of course that is what you go to a store for.

What shall we mention, Mr. Furnishing-man?

"Why a thousand things; tell 'em about gloves, as good as the best English maker's for a quarter- or half-dollar less; and underwear to fit; and house-coats, bath-robes, neckties, and—"

Hold on! we can't pay for the whole paper—must leave room for ulsters, overcoats, $3 derby, $5 patent-leather shoes, and money back if they want it.

Yes, and short-trouser boys' clothes, hats, shoes, furnishings at cost—because we want to get hold of those boys before they're men.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Brooklyn Policemen After Pensions.

The fear that the present police pension law will be changed at the coming session of the Legislature and the knowledge that Commissioner Welles, Inspectors McKelvey and Mackellar, and other prominent police officials are opposed to the present twenty-year limit, is causing the men who have served twenty years to take advantage of the present law, which allows them to retire on half pay.

A Sergeant, a Detective Sergeant, and a patrolman resigned on Thursday, and yesterday Commissioner Welles received the resignations of Telegraph Operator John Molloy and Policemen John H. Gelhardt and Robert Walker of the Classon Avenue Precinct.

Molloy owns considerable property as well as several fast horses, and has a country seat in Sullivan County. He is already in receipt of a monthly pension of $25, for injuries received in the war, and he will now be placed on the police pension list, at $875 a year.

Indicted for Attempting Arson.

George Harmon, fifty-one years old, of 642 Columbus Avenue, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for attempting to set fire to the carpenter's shop at 2,230 Seventh Avenue last week. He was arrested late in the afternoon.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all lung complaints, bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for coughs and colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. —Adv.

GOOD EVIDENCE OF INCENDIARISM

Escaping Gas, Oil-Soaked Fuses, Naphtha, and Missing Italians.

Fire Marshal Brymer of the Brooklyn Department is investigating a fire early yesterday morning in the three-story brick building at 240 Flushing Avenue.

The firemen quickly extinguished the flames, and the damage to the building, which is owned by James H. Watson of Grand and Putnam Avenues, was only $100. Fruit on the first floor was damaged to a like amount.

Foreman Freel of Truck No. 2 and his men heard two explosions when they entered the building, and later they found that the gas meter had been torn from the receiving pipe, letting the gas pour into the cellar, and that from this pipe were two fuses of hemp, soaked with oil, each leading to a carboy of naphtha.

The building was occupied only by two Italians, who had carried on the fruit business for about one month under the name of John Cross & Co. They have not been seen since the fire.

Avandano to Have His Jewelry.

By an order from Washington yesterday the purser of the steamship Seneca on his next trip to Havana will carry in bond a woman's gold chatelaine watch with a diamond pin, a man's gold watch, a diamond brooch, and six pairs of silk stockings, all of which customs officers seized on Dec. 9 from José Avandano, a passenger on the steamship La Champagne.

Furs

Holiday Gifts.

Sable Head Pouches	$2.50
Sundry Muffs as low as	3.00
Fox Rugs	6.00
Black Persian Jackets	100.00
Fur-lined Opera Cloaks	70.00
Fur Overcoats	60.00
Fur Collars and Gloves	3.00
Black Bear Robes	65.00
Tiger Rugs	65.00
Polar Bear Rugs	45.00
Leopard Rugs	7.50

And Upwards.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

Est'd A. D. 1820.

Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons consider it a privilege to show their goods irrespective of any desire to purchase.

Saturday
Dec. 22-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

HOTELS AND THE CABMEN

Proprietors Strongly Arrayed Against the Aldermen's Resolution.

PRIVATE RIGHTS INVADED, THEY SAY

Privilege to Keep One Public Carriage in Front of Hotels Would Be Unjust and an Outrage, They Maintain.

The hotel men of New-York are confident that if justice and right prevail, Mayor Gilroy will not sign the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen allowing public cabmen to keep standing in front of any hotel, one cab at a time.

The New-York City Hotel Men's Association is to have a hearing on the question next Wednesday, and its members are certain that the arguments they will offer will convince the Mayor that he should not sign the resolution.

The proprietors of leading hotels were interviewed by a reporter for The New-York Times, and from them opinions were obtained as to the effect the resolution would have on their business.

Ernest Dorval, President of the company that owns the St. James, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, declared that the signing of the resolution would be an outrage.

"The cabmen of this house," he said, "have been here for many years. The man who now owns the stand succeeded his father, and both have been in control at least twenty years. Our patrons are now sure that when they take a cab at our door they are safe and comfortable. They order carriages at the office, and we see that they are satisfied. There is no confusion and no interference.

"If even one 'hawk' is allowed to stand in front of our doors at once comes confusion and lack of safety. As it is now, we have men we can trust. As it will be if this resolution is signed, we will have men who must be distrusted, because 'hawks' are proverbial seekers after everything there can possibly be in their business.

"A guest can now go to our carriages and avoid the annoyance of a crowd seeking his patronage. If the resolution passes he is liable to get a regular Grand Central Station hackmen's welcome, and for this, of course, he will blame the hotel.

"Then, too, supposing something is lost or stolen from a carriage. Now we can trace things, and in case of theft the man who owns the stand must settle. Under the proposed plan there is no redress.

"Public hackmen do a public business and carry all sorts of people without question. Supposing they carry to a hospital a person suffering with a contagious disease. They do not use any of the precautions necessary to make their vehicles safe after such a passenger has left. Are we to have any such carriers of death germs in front of our hotels? The Mayor may put them there, but he has no right to, and as far as the St. James is concerned I will see that any one of our guests who wants a carriage is escorted by one of our employes to a carriage that we know something about."

At the Cambridge, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, there is an illustration even now of the way things will be should the Mayor give victory to the cabmen. In Thirty-third Street there are lines of cabmen all day and far into the night. Two of the lines are stationary, and the cabs in them are private. One is of carriages attached to the Waldorf, and one of the vehicles of the Cambridge. Another is a moving line, and its patrol is through Thirty-third Street, up or down Fifth Avenue, and back.

H. A. Walter, son of Proprietor Henry Walter, said to the reporter:

"If this resolution receives the Mayor's signature, things will be much worse than anything you can see outside now. It is bad enough as it is, but none of these outside cabmen has the right to stop. If they had that right, it would simply be a case of going early, getting a good place, and not until a fare is secured by competition with our men. Then there would be a race of all the public cabmen to get the vacant place.

"We now have difficulty in keeping our entrances free from competing cabmen. It would be worse if the Mayor should sign this resolution."

L. E. Fuller of the Buckingham said: "If Mayor Gilroy signs that resolution it will be an outrage. The City Government has no right to give to cabmen the privilege of standing in front of hotels. Do Mills has the house on the opposite corner. Has the City Government a right to give to public cabmen the privilege of standing in front of his house and taking chances on his custom? We have as much right as have the owners of private houses to say who shall do our business."

R. W. Frost, who manages the Broadway Central for Tilly Haynes, said:

"I don't see how the Mayor can possibly give his approval to such an unjust resolution. There is no equity in it. However, the Hotel Men's Association has discovered that there is very little equity for hotel keepers unless somebdy is on the watch all the time. Why, if the association was not on guard in Albany and New-York, there would be legislation of such a character that every hotel proprietor here would be driven out of business.

"As to the matter of cabs, it is just the same as it is in the matter of private trucks. Supposing the Mayor and Aldermen should pass a resolution giving to public truckmen the right to stand in front of the big wholesale places that own or control their trucks, would there be any equity in that? We hotel men stand in exactly the same position. If the Hotel Men's Association is beaten it will not surrender."

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle of the Normandie, said:

"I can't believe there is any possibility of the Mayor signing this resolution. It is all injustice. We know and can trust our drivers now, and they are responsible. We know that if a woman or a child is to go for a drive, we can safely put them in a cab driven by one of our men. Can we do that if 'hawks' are allowed to locate at and patrol by our doors? They can't hurt us much, however, because all our carriages come to the side door, and, as I understand it, the public men will have no right to stand there, and anyway we will see that our guests go to carriages that we can recommend."

John McKay of the Oriental has had experience with cabmen in Boston, where, he says, there is decency about the control of cabs:

"I know what the passage of this resolution will mean to me," he said, "because I get illustrations of it every opera night when I have to fight to clear an entrance to my hotel for people who want to come here.

"But the worst thing about it will be the absolute lack of safety for our guests. When they give an order to us for a carriage they know they will be all right. We give them a ticket. They do not have to pay the cabman, and consequently there is no wrangling at the end of the journey as to the fare. Our men are responsible for losses, and only last week we had a case where the proprietor of our stand settled for articles that was stolen from one of his carriages.

"Then, too, strangers in the city will suffer if 'hawks' are allowed to fight for fares in front of our house. As it is now we can tell our men to look out for their fares, and feel perfectly satisfied that they will be excellent guardians."

The hotel men propose to make a good showing of argument next Wednesday, and, should they then be defeated, will continue the fight to the end.

Attachment Against Cohn & Brother.

An attachment for $6,142 against the failed shoe firm of Samuel Cohn & Brother of Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Herbert Booth King & Brother for money advanced for advertising, on the ground that the firm had disposed of its property and the partners were keeping themselves concealed to avoid service of summons.

It is stated that to induce the plaintiffs to give the firm credit Samuel Cohn represented that the firm was worth over $100,000. Efforts to serve summons on the partners at their homes on Dec. 19, 20, and 21, it was stated, were unsuccessful.

The Dalton Shoe Company of Dalton, Mass., issued a replevin yesterday for $3,000 worth of goods purchased by the firm.

CUBAN TRADE AND TARIFF DUTIES

Merchants Think the Spanish Minister's Explanation Is Misleading — Early Change in Duties Looked For.

Minister Murnaga's interview, published in dispatches from Washington yesterday, in which he held that Spain had not unjustly discriminated against the United States in imposing high duties against goods from this country, was closely read here yesterday by merchants interested in the West India trade.

They reached the conclusion that the Minister had spoken as a diplomat and that his utterances did not modify the distinct assurance from Cuba that the Spanish Cortez would change the new schedule so that trade might be resumed.

The Minister's statement that Spanish duties on American goods averaged only 40 per cent. was said by merchants to be perhaps literally true, but wholly misleading. As a whole, the schedule might average 40 per cent., but in the chief articles of export, constituting the bulk of trade, rates were much higher. In provisions they ran about 70 per cent., and in flour 100 per cent. Provisions and flour have outclassed all other exports to Cuba. Exports of lard for September, October, and November of this year were 2,312,475 pounds, against 9,268,960 pounds for the same months last year, and 9,970,980 pounds for the same months in 1892. The falling off this year came after Spain had imposed a duty of 4½ cents per pound on lard, while the price here has been about 7 cents per pound. Cubans could not pay 11½ cents per pound for it. Exports of flour since Spain put on the present duty of $4.75 per barrel have ceased entirely.

Merchants believe that Spain will remove the high duties because of self-interest, regardless of other motives. Stocks of American provisions in Cuba have run low and buyers wish to replenish. Their trade has become accustomed to American goods and demands them, not being satisfied with substitutes. Another reason for believing that obnoxious duties will be removed is that 90 per cent. of the Cuban sugar crop is marketed here. If the market were withdrawn or made hard for Cuban sugar, that island would be in danger of bankruptcy.

While the President has no present intention to recommend or enforce reprisals, merchants think that Spain will not take the chances of conditions that might provoke a change of purpose in this respect.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS

Additional Contributions to the Woman's Fund.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the general hospital collection:

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, $250; Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, $250; Mrs. William D. Sloane, $250; Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, $200; Mrs. John J. Emery, $100; Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, $100; Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer, $100; Mrs. H. Herrmann, $100; Mrs. H. R. Winthrop, $100; Mrs. George Lewis, $100; Mrs. Charles C. Jackson, $50; Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, $50; Mrs. J. W. Minturn, $50; Miss Eleanor F. Clarke, $50; Mrs. Charles Lanier, $50; Mrs. Joseph P. Norris, $30; Mrs. H. M. Brooks, $25; Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie, $25; Miss Augusta Slade, $25; Miss Penfold, $25; Mrs. J. P. Morgan, $25; Miss Kneeland, $25; Mrs. Anson W. Hard, $25; Mrs. W. K. Thorn, $20; Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, $20; Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen, $20; Mrs. Frank B. Porter, $20; Mrs. William Bryce, $20; Mrs. Isidor Worsmer, $20; Mrs. William H. Beadleston, $20; Mrs. John H. Bloodgood, $20; Mrs. Frederic B. Elliott, $20; Mrs. Ira Davenport, $15; Mrs. H. L. Griggs, $15; Miss A. L. Slade, $15; Mrs. William B. Kipp, $10; Mrs. Walter Damrosch, $10; Mrs. Robert Olyphant, $10; Mrs. Alfred Pell, $10; Mrs. Seth Low, $10; Mrs. Richard S. Ely, $10; Mrs. Preston Griffin, $10.

Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer, $10; Mrs. Rush C. Hawkins, $10; Mrs. George L. Nichols, $10; Mrs. Edward N. Loew, $10; Mrs. John A. Robinson, $10; Mrs. Charles D. Smith, $10; Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Jr., $10; Mrs. John H. Hall, $10; Mrs. W. H. Peckham, $10; Mrs. Colgate, $10; Mrs. Edward S. Rapello, $10; Mrs. P. Van Volkenburg, $10; Mrs. Victor Lorchan, $10; Mrs. F. L. Stetson, $10; Mrs. Thomas M. North, $10; Miss M. Appleton, $10; Mrs. Thomas Garner, $10; Mrs. William S. Sloan, $10; Mrs. Henry D. Dimock, $10; Mrs. William N. Crane, $10; Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, $10; Mrs. Auerbach, $10; Mrs. S. N. Benjamin, $10; Mrs. W. W. Skiddy, $10; Miss Caroline Talman, $10; Mrs. E. W. Bass, $10; Mrs. F. L. Underwood, $10; Mrs. W. H. Phillips, $10; Mrs. William G. Read, $10; Mrs. R. M. Thompson, $10; Mrs. Lee Jones, $10; Mrs. Hugh L. Cole, $10; Miss Du Bois, $10; Mrs. R. M. Townsend, $10; Mrs. W. Woodward, Jr., $10; Miss Morris, $10; Mrs. A. W. Durkee, $10; Mrs. C. L. Jones, $10; Mrs. Cowdin, $10; in smaller sums, $205.

Mrs. D. B. Harrison's Jewelry Stolen.

Charles and Mary Baker were charged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with stealing jewelry worth $1,800 from Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison, the wife of the actor.

Mrs. Baker was employed as a servant by Miss Lydia Frost of 52 East Thirty-first Street, in whose house Mrs. Harrison is a boarder. Her husband, who does nothing, lives at 40 Clinton Place.

Mrs. Harrison missed her jewelry last Wednesday, and reported the matter to the police. The Baker woman was suspected and was followed to the room of her husband.

When the room was searched four sheets, two pillow cases, and some handkerchiefs belonging to Miss Frost, and a silver spoon, the property of Mrs. Harrison, were found.

The detectives have not been able to find any trace of the missing jewelry.

Baker and his wife were held in $2,000 bail each for trial.

A Centenary in Windsor.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21.—At Windsor, one of the original three towns of the State, was celebrated this afternoon the one hundredth anniversary of the erection of the "New Meeting House" of the First Church, (Congregational,) which was founded in 1630. Papers were read by the Rev. C. E. Stowe, Simsbury; the Rev. Frederick Alvord, South Windsor, and others.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Brooklyn Brass Manufacturing Company, to manufacture and sell metal goods and specialties in Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Andrew H. Hogg of Brooklyn, John G. Lyon and J. Ernest G. Yalden of New-York City.

The Huron Crystal Spring Creamery Company of Huron, Wayne County, N. Y.; capital, $4,650. Directors—Charles B. Kellicut, Morton H. Persons, and William H. Robinson of Wolcott, Robert O. Newberry and Leon A. Parsons of North Huron, Stephen L. Sherman of Resort, and Lewis Cline of Huron.

Hess Road Elgin System Creamery Company, limited, of Hess Road Station, Niagara County, N. Y.; capital, $4,700. Directors—R. W. Noble, Frederick W. Ferguson, W. T. Wilson, and John G. Swigert of Hess Road; John J. Gross and A. W. Foote of West Somerset, and O. H. Smith of Ridge Road.

The Proctor Manufacturing Company, to operate mills for the manufacture of lumber, furniture, sash, doors, blinds, and to deal in builders' materials and to contract for constructing and furnishing buildings in Ogdensburg, N. Y.; capital, $35,000. Directors—Henry I. Proctor, Charles E. Proctor, and Charles D. Proctor of Ogdensburg.

The Manhattan Alarm Company, to manufacture and sell machinery and mechanical devices, instruments and apparatus for fire-alarm and signaling purposes; capital, $20,000. Directors—Albert S. Williams, Herbert N. Hansen, William H. Thitchener, John J. Dwyer, and Frank L. Ryan of New-York City.

The Homer Water Supply Company of Homer, Cortland County, N. Y.; capital, $20,000. Directors—William F. Ross, Charles F. Pond, Thomas A. Smythe, Elbert A. Bradley, John A. Barhite, and James L. Bruff of Rochester, and Frank M. Goff of Spencerport.

The Farbenfabriken of the Elberfeld Company of New-York City, to buy and sell chemical products; capital, $5,000. Directors—Ida J. R. Muurling, William Diestel, and Anthony Green of New-York City.

The University Club of Syracuse, for mutual literary and social advantages and the promotion of good fellowship and fraternal feeling among its members. Governors—A. J. Northrup, S. R. Catthrop, Lawrence T. Jones, Hamilton White, William H. Van Allen, J. W. Van Duyck, W. A. Jones, William H. Mace, H. R. Lockwood, Irving G. Vann, and J. H. Herts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Trunk Line Presidents Discuss Passenger Traffic Matters.

FAVOR ABOLITION OF COMMISSIONS

The Buffalo Agreement on East-bound Business Indorsed—Executive Committee to Frame a West-bound Agreement.

Some important questions relating to passenger traffic were considered by the Presidents of the railroads in the Trunk Line Association yesterday. The agreement to pay no commissions on east-bound passenger business after Jan. 1, which was entered into by the General Passenger Agents in Buffalo about two months ago, was indorsed with unanimity.

The fact that the Canadian Pacific management has consented to become a party to this agreement is regarded as an assurance that its provisions will be rigidly enforced. The abolition of commissions on passenger traffic, it is estimated, will save to the trunk line roads and their Western connections several hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The question of forming an agreement to abolish the payment of commissions on west-bound passenger business was yesterday referred to the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association.

Two other questions considered by the Presidents related to the misuse of mileage tickets and also reduced-rate tickets issued to clergymen. The task of framing measures to correct existing evils was delegated to the Executive Committee.

The meeting yesterday was the largest that the trunk line Presidents have held since last Spring. Each road in the association was well represented. George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania, presided, and his road was also represented by First Vice President Frank Thomson, General Freight Agent W. H. Joyce, and General Passenger Agent J. R. Woods. For the New-York Central there were Chauncey M. Depew, President, and Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President. For the Lackawanna, Samuel Sloan, President, and W. S. Sloan, Vice President, and for the Baltimore and Ohio, Charles F. Mayer, President; Orland Smith, First Vice President; C. K. Lord, Second Vice President, and Charles O. Scull, General Passenger Agent.

The Erie Railway was represented by E. B. Thomas, President, and D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent; the Lehigh Valley by E. P. Wilbur, President; John G. Garrett, Vice President; John Taylor, General Traffic Manager, and Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent; the Jersey Central by J. M. Williams, Second Vice President, and J. Lowrie Bell, Traffic Manager; the Reading by Theodore Voorhees, First Vice President; the West Shore by J. D. Layng, General Manager; Percy Todd, General Traffic Manager, and C. E. Lambert, General Passenger Agent; the Ontario and Western by Thomas B. Fowler, President, and J. E. Childs, General Manager, and the Grand Trunk by L. J. Seargeant, General Manager.

READING MATTERS.

Wanamaker's Letter Relative to His Candidacy for President.

Following is the text of John Wanamaker's letter in response to the request of the Clews committee that he become a candidate for the Presidency of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad:

I beg to say that I thank you for your letter, and that it is true that petitions from New-York and Philadelphia to me on the subject of the Reading Railroad Company have been received, which, while very complimentary, are mainly signed by bondholders. It is proper for me to say that I am not now largely interested financially in the Reading system, though I have for twenty-five years believed the property to be valuable one and capable of successful operation unless further loaded with unnecessary debt and otherwise hampered. So far as I can judge, however, of the present situation, the stockholders, save a few, have concluded their stock to be of little value for them to take the trouble of serious effort in reorganizing the company.

My interest in the Reading problem, apart from its great importance commercially, has been wholly because of the pressure of fellow-citizens, who have urged upon me what they felt to be a claim of public duty, and I can only say now that thus far the stockholders have not made the way plain for the performance of any such duty.

James B Clews, in commenting on the general Reading situation yesterday, said: "I believe that no plan of reorganization that contemplates the annulment of the stock-voting privileges will be successful. The only real value attached to a non-dividend stock is its power once a year to elect a Board of Managers. I am told that the reorganization committee is now considering the advisability of modifying their plan to meet the wishes of the security holders in this respect. The 5 per cent. collateral bonds offered to the shareholders are an undoubted security, and, no doubt, would be liberally subscribed to by them in preference to paying a 3 per cent. assessment, if the no-voting clause were eliminated. As for entering a decree of foreclosure under the terms of the general mortgage by the minority holders, that need not worry any one."

Binghamton and State Line Road.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Binghamton and State Line Railroad Company, which has begun the construction of a road to connect this city and Williamsport, Penn., is experiencing considerable difficulty in securing the right of way over the proposed route on account of the exorbitant figures demanded by property owners. The line as surveyed is exceedingly tortuous, owing to the roughness of the country which it traverses.

The projectors of the road are now considering the advisability of using electricity instead of steam as a motive power, as an electric line could be operated on much steeper grades, and the distance thus considerably shortened. If the project is carried out, the new road will be the first railway of any length to be operated by electricity, and Binghamton, which was the first city in the State to operate an electric street railway, will also gain the honor of being the pioneer in the long-distance electrical movement.

Boston and Maine's Earnings.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 15. President Tuttle says that, reckoning from July 1, the beginning of the company's fiscal year, the company has earned in five months its five months' interest and sinking fund, and the twelve months' dividend of 6 per cent.

President Tuttle says that the earnings of the company are increasing, particularly in the freight traffic, and that this increase and the reduction of operating expenses are accountable for the good showing made. A Director of the company says that, in addition to earning 6 per cent. on the stock since July 1, there was a surplus of between $50,000 and $75,000 carried forward.

Trip of the Atchison Receivers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Receivers Walker, McCook, and Wilson have returned from their trip over the lines of the Santa Fé. Mr. Walker said they found the conditions of the lines fairly up to expectations, and business in the Southwest gradually improving. In Texas particularly they found the condition of affairs quite favorable. Mr. Walker had nothing to add to the dispatch from Topeka explaining the position of the receivers regarding the Atlantic and Pacific. It is not the object of the receivers to relinquish control of the Atlantic and Pacific, but simply to get instructions from the court as regards certain contracts made with the Atlantic and Pacific prior to the receivership.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Court of Civil Appeals in Texas has affirmed the decision in the case of Olcott vs. The International and Great Northern Railway, on appeal from Harris County. This is the suit of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to secure entry to Galveston over the tracks of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railway, now under lease to the International and Great Northern, and knocks out the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

—Mayor Robert Martin of Guthrie, Oklahoma, has returned from London, England, where he negotiated $3,000,000 of bonds for the building of the Oklahoma Central Railroad, from Cherryvale, Kan., to El Reno, Oklahoma, passing through Pawnee, Stillwater, and Guthrie. English engineers are now making final surveys. Work will begin Feb. 1. The road connects with the Missouri Pacific.

—President Ingalls of the Big Four says that he is in favor of the pooling bill now pending before Congress, but he expresses grave doubts as to the probability of its passage. He says the Pennsylvania Company is insisting upon an amendment to the bill, and if the amendment is not withdrawn, it will probably kill the bill.

—The Directors of the Concord and Montreal Railroad announce a dividend of $1.50 per share, to be paid on the 1st day of February, 1895, to holders of stock of Classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 of record Dec. 31, 1894.

—L. J. Seargeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Road was in this city yesterday.

—John W. Garrett, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley, is in this city.

DR. M'GLYNN MAY HAVE A PARISH SOON

His Friends Expect an Early Restoration to Full Priestly Power.

The friends of Dr. McGlynn are confident that Archbishop Corrigan will restore him to full priestly power and give him a parish within a few days.

There are certain conditions which Dr. McGlynn must comply with before he can be placed in charge of a parish in this diocese. It is not probable that he will go back to St. Stephen's, but there are other vacancies, notably that of St. Ann's, which would no doubt be satisfactory.

Correspondence of the most friendly character has passed between Dr. McGlynn and the Archbishop during the last month, and at no time since the doctor's suspension have his friends been more confident of a complete reconciliation than at present. It is said that the tone of Archbishop Corrigan's letters was such as to give Father McGlynn every opportunity for further advances.

It is not true that Mgr. Satolli asked or commanded Archbishop Corrigan to give Dr. McGlynn a parish, for the simple reason that Father McGlynn did not ask for one, and until he did so and was refused the Papal Abligate could not interfere.

The negotiations which are now being carried on may result in Dr. McGlynn's getting a good parish, into which he will not enter as a conqueror, with brass bands and laurels, but rather as a penitent with expressions of profound submission. The whole matter will be decided in a few days.

THE RUSSIAN ARMOR CONTRACT

The Navy Department Would Like to Know What the Price Is.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Deliveries of armor have been made promptly during October and November, according to the records of the Naval Ordnance officers. During those months about 1,300 tons of material were delivered. There are very few rejections and the armor has of late been of excellent quality.

The Navy Department would like very much to know if the Bethlehem Iron Company actually secured the contract with the Russian Government for armor. The published report of this valuable contract is somewhat discredited here. A few weeks ago, when it was known that such a contract was to be had, some of the Bethlehem people were asked concerning it, and at that time denied having obtained the order.

The only interest the ordnance officers take in the matter is regarding the price received by the Bethlehem people from the Russian Government. This information would be valuable in basing compensation for the next order for armor from the United States. The information will probably be refused by the Bethlehem people, and it is difficult to get such official intelligence in St. Petersburg, but it is likely our military attachés will be asked to look up the matter.

Appointments in the Post Office.

Postmaster Dayton went to Washington yesterday for the purpose of learning the result of the report of Special Commissioners Machen and Shepard concerning their investigation of the affairs of the several departments of the General Post Office in this city.

Before his departure he appointed Alvin Ira McNab as his private secretary.

Edward S. Post, Second Assistant Postmaster in this city, was appointed by Postmaster General Bissell yesterday as Inspector of Stations, and F. G. Swift, formerly private secretary to the Postmaster, was made Second Assistant Postmaster. The office of Inspector of Stations is a new one.

Bishop Potter on Thomas the Doubter.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Broadway and Vesey Street, was filled at noon yesterday on the occasion of the celebration of the Feast of St. Thomas.

At the conclusion of the singing of the opening words of praise by the members of the congregation and the morning prayer, Bishop Potter preached on "Doubting Thomas."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Ems, from Bremen.

A.——Rudolf F. Albrecht, Miss M. Armstrong, Paul von Amsberg, Sister Antonia, Sister Anna, Wilhelm Assmann.——B.——Mrs. Charles H. Boutiller, H. A. Boeckeler, M. Bodenheimer, M. G. Burmeester, Max Beck, F. H. Busch, Dr. C. H. Buswell, Miss Ruth Bond, Miss J. Berger.——C.——Mrs. Duncan G. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss Ella Campbell, Miss Anna Campbell, D. H. Campbell.——D.——Miss S. H. Duff, Major Henry F. Dietz, Albert Daum, Henry Dormer.——E.——George F. Eaton, Mrs. Daniel C. Eaton.——F.——Mrs. Emma Fleischmann, Miss Dorothea Froschel, Miss Maria Fromholzer, D. Finstein.——G.——Francis Gross, Mrs. S. S. Guckenheimer, Philipp J. Gunther.——H.——R. H. Hagens, Carl Hausmann, Ernst Heidemann, Mrs. Dr. Eliza Henggeler, John Henggeler, William Hoelderlin, Miss Clara Hoelderlin, John H. Hildebrand, Hans Huthoff.——J.——Sister Jutta.——K.——Dr. G. W. Kelley, Miss Fanny Kuhn, Henry Kohla, Otto Kanitz, Alfred Kellers, Xavier Kern.——L.——Mrs. F. N. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Jr., Mr. Lewis, Ernst Lehrmann, Mrs. Anna Lehrmann, Anna Lehrmann, Sister Luciana, L. Laufmann, T. J. Leary.——M.——Mrs. Constance Mallmann, Miss Maria Mallmann, Mrs. J. C. Martin, Miss M. Martin, Miss Annie Mehrtens, Mrs. Emma Meyer, Anna Meyer, Emma Meyer, J. Metselaar, Mrs. J. Metselaar.——N.——Dr. M. Nicoll.——O.——Mrs. Adele aus der Ohe, Mrs. Mathilde aus der Ohe, Mrs. Henry Oehl, Herrmann Oestreicher.——P.——Mrs. H. Paulton, Jr., H. Paulton, Jr., Mrs. Anton Pregler, Julie Pregler, Alfred Paperlein, Edgar Pollak.——R.——L. H. Rutherford, Mrs. L. H. Rutherford, Walter Riddle, Mrs. Henriette Rodenburg.——S.——Joseph C. Schrader, Mrs. Anna Suszczynska, Miss Bertha Schwickard, Mrs. Anna Stephany, Ludwig V. Savoyé, Markus Snyders, Mrs. Markus Snyders, Salomon Snyders, Mrs. Salomon Snyders, Adolph J. Schwartz, Friedrich Simonitsch.——V.——Louis Voss.——W.——Dr. Hermann C. Woltereck, J. C. Wolterbech, Dr. T. P. Waring, A. van Wagenen, Miss Ida B. van Wagenen, C. O. Williams, Gustav Willigerod.

On the Britannic, from Liverpool.

A.——J. Ward Amberg, F. Aspinall.——B.——J. E. Barras, A. Bedford, Right Rev. Bishop Benade, Mrs. Benade, J. W. Brandon.——C.——Miss M. C. Cartwright, The Rev. J. A. Castonguay, R. J. Cochrane, Miss Cochrane, Leonard Cradock.——D.——Mrs. E. O. Durfee.——E.——J. W. Edwards, Right Rev. J. M. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield.——F.——W.H Fligg, P. McL. Forth, Miss Fortescue, Miss A. Fortescue.——G.——Miss S. D. Gilbert, J. Goodman, Mrs. Goodman, Miss J. Goodman, Master Goodman, Miss M. J. Graham.——H.——Mrs. Eriam Hawthorne, John T. Hicks, Montagu Howard.——J.——J. Jacobs.——M.——Miss A. MacGregor, J. MacCallum, S. McConnell, Mrs. McConnell, J. B. Moloney.——O.——C. O'Neill.——R.——Vivian Reeve.——S.——Percy Schofield, R. J. Score, Miss Skill, L. Newton Smith, A. R. Stevens.——T.——James Taylor, Stanley Todd, L. Turner.——W.——Miss Wilkinson, J. H. Wilson, A. E. Wilson, S. G. Wood, C. Wood.

MILLIONS FOR THE POLICE

The Board of Estimate Allows the Department $5,864,822.

FOR THE ANNEXED DISTRICT, $426,470

Warm Words Between Mayor Gilroy and Ex-Judge Ernest Hall—$412,900 for the Bureau of Elections.

Mayor-elect Strong and his Secretary, Job E. Hedges, sat with Mayor Gilroy again yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Police Department was the first important department taken up. President James J. Martin and Commissioners Murray and Kerwin were present to explain the appropriations asked for. President Martin was spokesman.

At the request of Mayor Gilroy, Mr. Martin explained to Mayor-elect Strong the various grades of salaries of patrolmen, which salaries were recently increased by the Legislature. Mr. Strong listened attentively, but made no comment.

The board then proceeded to consider the various police estimates.

Two additional stenographers were asked for, but were not allowed.

The item of horses was next considered. Controller Fitch said that the Fire Department, which usually gave $300, secured the horses at a lower figure this year. President Martin said the Police Department never paid more than $250 for a horse. That price being acceptable to the board, the item was allowed.

The sum of $16,000 was wanted for lighting station houses with gas, and $400 for the care of lost children. These items were passed without discussion, and then came a request for $35,000 to complete the police underground signal system.

President Martin said that $51,000 had already been expended on the system, and that many wires were still above ground. It was of the greatest concern to the city, he argued, that the signal system should be protected from vandals, and those who in time of riots would endeavor to interrupt communication between the precinct station houses and Headquarters. The station houses in the annexed district were not properly connected with the Central Office, and most of the $35,000 would go to perfecting the existing connections.

Corporation Counsel Clark favored asking the Legislature for the money. Mayor Gilroy said he would vote for $10,000 to be appropriated for the completion of the system on Manhattan Island, and the annexed district could be provided for when there was a more pressing demand.

Controller Fitch said that judging from the small number of prisoners arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court, crime was not rampant in the annexed district.

The board finally adopted the Mayor's suggestion, and voted $10,000.

The Controller remarked that the expenses of the department were growing in all directions.

The total appropriation for the Police Department was finally fixed at $5,864,822.30. The amount allowed for this year was $5,139,147.64.

The Bureau of Elections was allowed $412,900. The increase over the appropriation of last year was because there will be more election districts next year, owing to the growth in the voting population.

When the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were taken up there was a warm discussion between Mayor Gilroy on one side, and Commissioner Haffen and ex-Judge Ernest Hall, and Fordham Morris, representing the North Side Board of Trade, on the other.

Ex-Judge Hall said that a large increase was asked for in the appropriation. "The trouble is," he said, "that not one of the city officials knows anything about the annexed district."

"You are very much mistaken," said the Mayor.

"I don't think so," answered ex-Judge Hall.

"Well, I know you are. I know every inch of the annexed district as well as you," replied the Mayor.

"Impossible," answered ex-Judge Hall disdainfully.

There was something in ex-Judge Hall's manner that irritated the Mayor, and he replied in a higher voice: "I've lived on the border of the district for many years, and I know what I am saying."

There was a painful silence, and Mayor-elect Strong looked a bit embarrassed, as he was between the Mayor and ex-Judge Hall. The Mayor continued:

"The people from the annexed district think they have a special city up there and only take care that they have large appropriations."

"You would be surprised to know how closely we watch every appropriation made by this board," said ex-Judge Hall sharply.

Corporation Counsel Clark then took part in the discussion, and prevented another words' passage at arms between Mayor Gilroy and ex-Judge Hall. Mr. Clark said that the residents of the annexed district owed the City of New-York over $3,000,000 for overdue assessments, and they were asking for more money for street improvements.

Mr. Morris said that there were 150 miles of mud roads in the annexed district, and the city should not hesitate to pay for the macadamizing of the roads.

Commissioner Haffen told the Mayor that it was necessary that the appropriation this year be materially increased. The board finally allowed the department the total of $426,470.

The Civil service Board received the same as last year, $25,000.

The Board of Coroners received the same as last year, $54,700.

The Board of Street Openings received $1,820 for salaries of additional clerks.

The appropriation for the Street and Park Opening Fund was not made yesterday.

The National Guard received $56,097 for the salaries of engineers, armorers, and laborers employed in the armories.

The board then adjourned until Monday, when the estimates of the Board of Education will be taken up.

"You will find those estimates very interesting," said the Mayor to the Mayor-elect. "The Board of Education will occupy more of your attention during your administration than all the other departments put together."

"Yes," said Controller Fitch, "it is like having twenty Mayors or twenty Commissioners of Public Works. It is a peculiarly difficult department."

Mayor-elect Strong nodded and thanked the Mayor for his courtesies.

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, who was a candidate for Governor this year, was before the Board yesterday to advocate the claims of the Webster Free Library.

Mr. Dana Wins in Eleven Suits.

Judgment was given Charles A. Dana in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in eleven suits of ejectment.

It was claimed that the defendants, John P. Mackey, Jonah Brownell, William H. Reith, Howard Leaman, Paul Murray, Thomas Coles, Edward J. Campbell, William Seaman, George Hall, Thomas Murphy, and James McLaughlin, were "squatters" on Mr. Dana's property at Dosoris Creek, West Island, in the town of Oyster Bay, L. I.

The defendants had erected bathing houses on the beach in front of Mr. Dana's beautiful Summer residence.

Net Proceeds of One Reform.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21.—The Mississippi Populist, a paper recently started here to reform the politics of the State, is no more. Editor McDowell has also disappeared. He vanished last night, leaving the following note to the employes of The Populist: "I leave two lamps, bucket and dipper, coal scuttle, shovel, broom, washpan, coaloil can, and about 700 pounds of coal. Divide same between you."

The Equestrian Statue of Grant.

The equestrian statue of Gen. U. S. Grant will be erected on the plaza of Bedford Avenue, in front of the beautiful Union League Club house. The committee having the matter in charge has entered into a contract with the sculptor, William Ordway Partridge, and the statue will be unveiled about Oct. 1 next. It will be of bronze, and will be cast at Chicopee, Mass.

REVENUE CUTTER PERRY DEPARTS

Lieut. Ross, the Executive Officer, Not Fully Recovered, and a Surgeon Taken Along to Care for Him.

The revenue cutter Perry, whose departure for the Pacific was delayed two days by the sickness of her executive officer, Lieut. W. G. Ross, put to sea Thursday evening. The Lieutenant had not fully recovered, but to guard against any relapse one of the Marine Hospital surgeons was ordered on board the vessel. He will probably accompany the Perry to San Francisco, as she carries no medical officer.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin recently recommended that the patrol force in Bering Sea be reinforced, and the Perry was ordered to that duty. Upon her arrival in those waters, the vessel will be temporarily transferred to the Navy Department, and will be under the orders of the senior naval officer in that locality.

The New-York station, from which the Perry has been detached, extends from Montauk Point to Little Egg Harbor, on the Jersey coast. The coast from that point to Body Island has been under the supervision of the Philadelphia station.

Some changes have been made necessary by the departure of the Perry. The cutter Hamilton of the Philadelphia station has been ordered to make her cruising ground extend from Cape Henry to Sandy Hook. The Long Island coast has been left uncovered.

The Board of Trade and Transportation, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Maritime Exchange, having petitioned for a new cutter, designed especially for duty on this station, Secretary Carlisle has had introduced a bill providing for the construction of such a craft. It has been represented that a powerfully-constructed boat is needed, and such a one has been recommended.

Capt. H. D. Smith, who commands the Perry, expects to make St. Lucia his first port of call. Other ports in his itinerary are Para, Bahia, Montevideo, Sandy Point, Valparaiso, Callao, and thence to San Francisco, stopping when necessary to replenish the coal supply.

The officers of the vessel are Capt. H. D. Smith, Lieut. W. G. Ross, executive; Lieut. Howard Emory, navigator; Lieuts. Craig, and Johnston, Chief Engineer Deremar, and Assistant Engineers Butler and Deremar.

WANT COMMISSIONERS REMOVED

COMPLAINT AGAINST TAPPEN AND CLAUSEN OF THE PARK BOARD.

**Leading Men of Art Societies, Architects, and Hors

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong in the Face of Large Engagements of Gold for Export.

SHORT INTEREST BECOMING NERVOUS

The Manipulation of Sugar Continues, but Fluctuations Relatively Narrow —Good Buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding.

After an irregular opening, the market developed strength and continued firm for the remainder of the day. There were fairly large engagements of gold for export, about $2,000,000, but the incident apparently had no influence on prices. Holders were not inclined to liquidate, and the short interest showed considerable nervousness. The volume of trading was somewhat smaller than on Thursday. The gossip from Washington was regarded as favorable, and at the close of business the tone was quite hopeful.

The manipulation of Sugar continued, although on a somewhat smaller scale. Fluctuations in the stock were limited to 2 points, and at the close it was ⅝ higher, at 90⅝. There was no news about the property. Chicago Gas also moved within narrow limits, and on small trading it closed ⅝ higher. There was fair buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and the stock sold up to 19¾, closing strong at 19½. There seems to be some foundation for the rumor that certain of the largest stockholders are combining to bring about a change of management, with the object of placing the property upon a substantial and business basis.

The railway list was extremely dull. In St. Paul there were only 5,700 shares traded in, and it was the most active of the Granger group. It closed ⅛ down. Rock Island lost ¼, Burlington was unchanged, and Northwestern gained ⅛, all on very limited trading. Reading was the feature of the railway list. Early in the day it sold at 13⅞ and then advanced to 16, closing at 15⅞, a net gain of 1¾ points. Shorts covered on the continued talk of amending the Olcott-Earle plan of reorganization, so as to preserve the voting rights of the stock. There was nothing official on the subject given out.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at ½ per cent.

Time money was fairly active, but the volume of business was not large. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½@3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 8 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at 1⅜-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $90,606,163 and balances $5,822,906. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $692,168.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and slightly lower. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅛@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—5@8c discount. Chicago—70c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates was quoted at 60 bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 27½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,463,861, and the exports for the same period $91,685,671. The net exports, therefore, have been $70,291,810.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining pf	1¼
American Tobacco	⅞
American Tobacco pf	1
Canada Southern	¾
New-Jersey Central	⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	1⅛
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	1⅛

DECLINED.

Illinois Central	1⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis t. r., all paid	1½
Missouri Pacific	⅞
Northwestern pf	1
Pittsburg & Western pf	1
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1⅛

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st	2⅞
Minn. & St. Louis 1st	2
Minn. & St. Louis Southwestern	1
Philadelphia & Reading 2d pf. inc.	1¼
Philadelphia & Reading general	1
Richmond & Danville 5s	1
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st	⅛
United States Cordage 1st	1½

DECLINED.

International & Great Northern 2d	1

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113¾	114¼
4s, c	114¾	115¼
5s, r	117⅜	118¼
5s, c	117¾	118¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108¼	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities $5,000 South Carolina non-fundable 6s sold at 2½, $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 85½, and $306,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 10½@12@11½.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Evans. & Ind.—			
Mileage	141.5	141.5	150
2d week Dec.	$5,378	$6,077	$6,849
Evans. & T. H.—			
Mileage	183.18	183.18	183.74
2d week Dec.	$22,618	$21,900	$24,825
F. & P. M.—			
Mileage	639.21	638.61	629.68
2d week Dec.	$42,268	$41,119	$54,871
From Jan. 1	2,277,067	2,586,785	2,754,923
The Pitts., Y. & A. R.R. Co. reports for Nov.—			
Mileage	127.89	127.89	127.88
Gross earnings	$142,902	$78,969	$101,564
Op. expenses	72,800	51,823	49,122
Net earnings	69,802	26,846	52,122
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,152,281	1,221,888	1,340,537
Op. expenses	655,855	733,177	824,035
Net earnings	476,426	488,221	516,502

Receiver Klein of the Valley Railroad Company has filed his November statement with the United States court. It shows: Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1894, $102,945; receipts, $105,575; disbursements, $100,132; balance on hand, $106,388.

Statement Pacific Mail for six months ending Oct. 31 shows: Gross earnings, $1,750,803; operating expenses, $1,557,051; net earnings, $683,691; extraordinary expenses, $75,000; surplus, $308,691. The Atlantic line earned $87,896, Panama line $988,784, and Transpacific $673,622. In addition to the $75,000 charged to extraordinary expenses $87,854 was expended in current repairs and charged to operating expenses. The fund for general and extraordinary repairs was $170,088 on Oct. 31. The company has no bonds outstanding.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	142	142½	140½	142½	140	148	65
*American Sugar Refining	90¼	91¼	89½	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	67,588
*American Sugar Refining pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	91	92	280
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	91	93	100
*American Tobacco	96	96½	96	96⅜	96	97	405
American Tobacco pf	109	109	109	109	107	110	175
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4½	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4½	4¾	1,010
Baltimore & Ohio	63¾	63¾	63¾	63⅜	63½	65	270
*Bay State Gas	20½	20½	20½	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	300
Canada Southern	50¼	51	50½	51	50⅝	51	300
Central Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	15¼	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17½	17¼	17⅝	320
Chicago Gas	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19½	19⅝	6,515
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼	98	98½	1,000
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅝	71⅞	71½	71⅝	71⅝	71⅞	2,174
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	39¼	39½	335
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	85	85	85	85	..	..	15
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58½	58½	58½	58¼	58⅛	58¼	5,700
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120	120	120	119⅝	120¼	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62¼	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	62½	550
Consolidated Gas Company	132½	133⅝	132	133	133	133¼	2,175
Delaware & Hudson	128½	128½	126½	128½	126½	127	252
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	33¾	34½	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅛	9⅝	8⅞	9⅜	9½	9⅝	6,466
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	102	102	102	102	101½	103	100
General Electric	35⅛	35⅞	34¾	34⅝	34½	34¾	2,310
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	1¼	3,312
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	1⅞	2⅜	1⅞	2	2	2¼	6,256
Harlem	259	259	259	259	250	..	100
Illinois Central	88	88	87⅜	87⅜	87	87½	266
Laclede Gas	25	25½	25	25¼	25½	25¾	1,250
Laclede Gas pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	82	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	73	73	73	73	73	73¼	120
Lake Shore	137½	137½	137¼	137¼	137	137⅝	900
*Long Island Traction	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾	14	450
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅝	53½	54	400
Louis. N. A. & Chicago pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	21	24	100
Manhattan Consolidated	105	105⅞	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	2,200
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	28½	30	100
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	48½	48½	48½	48½	48	49	100
Missouri Pacific	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	26⅞	6,110
*National Lead Company	38	38	38	38	38	39	100
New-Jersey Central	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅜	93½	94	500
New-York Central	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¾	99⅞	110
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32	32½	400
New-York, L. E. & Western	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10	10¾	100
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	23	23	23	23	20	26	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	300
Norfolk & Western pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18½	19½	900
North American	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3½	500
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	4	4⅛	200
Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝	100
Oregon Improvement	10½	10½	10½	11	13	13	10
Philadelphia & Reading	14⅞	16	13⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	19,700
Pittsburg & Western pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	34	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	154¼	154¼	154¼	154¼	154	155	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115⅝	116	115¾	116	115½	116½	392
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝	9¾	155
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	111	111	111	111	110	112	240
Southern Pacific	18¾	19	18¾	19	18½	19¼	3,947
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	2,287
Southern Railway pf	36⅜	37½	36¼	37½	37⅜	37½	410
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17	17	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	710
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9	9½	9¼	9⅝	100
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	46	46	46	45	47	100
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	1⅞	2½	450
Union Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	11⅞	12¼	210
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	4	100
United States Cordage	8	8¼	8	8	7½	8	500
United States Cordage pf	13½	14⅝	12½	12½	12½	13	1,000
United States Cordage gtd	22½	22½	21	22½	21½	23	620
United States Rubber	44⅝	44⅝	44	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	2,447
United States Rubber pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	97½	99	260
*United States Leather pf	60¼	60¼	60⅛	60¼	59⅞	60¼	100
Wabash pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	14¼	100
Wells-Fargo Express	105	107	105	107	105	112	30
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	87⅜	86¾	87½	87	87¼	2,111
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	225
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42¼	42¼	41¼	41¼	40½	41⅝	250
Total sales							160,413

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	64¼	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	92
17,000	64¼	1,000	
54,000	64⅜	G Bay, W & St P Inc	6
3,000	64¼	10,000	
15,000	64⅛	Han & St Jo Cons	120
1,000	64¼	5,000	
Atch, Top & S F 2d	17⅞	H & T Cent G M 4s	62
3-4s, Class A	17⅝	10,000	
10,000	17⅞	H & Tex Cen Con 6s	102
25,000	17¾	5,000	
Austin & N W 1st	88	Illinois Central 3½s	100¾
10,000		3,000	
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	104½	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	99
1,000		3,000	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s	112⅜	Int & G Nor 2d Mtge	71
1885-1925		11,000	
2,000		Kanawha & Mich 4s	77½
Broadway & 7th Av	116	11,000	
1st Cons 5s	51½	5,000	78
24,000	110½	L Erie & West 2d 5s	104½
1,000	110¼	5,000	
14,000	110⅝	Long Island 1st	110½
Brooklyn City 1st	115¾	2,000	
20,000		Long Island G M 4s	96⅝
Buff & Sus 1st 5s	96	2,000	96¾
1,000		L, E & St L Con 1st 5s	36
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	106	1,000	
16,000		Met Elevated 1st	122
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	74	1,000	
5,000		Met Elevated 2d	107½
9,000	75	5,000	
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	120	1,000	107¾
5,000		Mexican Int 1st 4s	71
Chi, Bur & Quincy	110⅝	8,000	
Iowa Div 4s	99¾	Minn & St L 1st 7s	134½
10,000	100	2,000	
5,000		2,000	135½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	95	Southwest Ext	117½
4,000		5,000	
Chi & East Ill 1st	116⅜	5,000	118½
1,000		Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	81
Chicago & Erie 1st	85	52,000	
9,000		500	81½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st	81	1,000	81
Trust Receipts	40⅞	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	46
3,000		10,000	46⅛
8,000	40¾	1,000	46
Chi & N W S F 5s	110½	500	45⅝
2,000		1,000	46¼
Chi & Northwestern	120	5,000	46⅜
30-Year Deb 5s	107¼	5,000	46½
5,000		5,000	46⅜
Cons 7s	142¾	5,000	46¾
1,000		Mo, Kan & East 1st	84⅜
Coupon Gold 7s	121	5,000	
5,000		Mob & Ohio G M 4s	66
Registered Gold 7s	120½	15,000	
10,000		Nat Starch M Co 1st	92
Chi, St L & N O 5s	116	3,000	
5,000		N Y Cent Reg Deb	127
C, St P, M & O Cons	142	5s, 1883-1904	
5,000		3,000	108⅜
D & Rio Grande 4s	82¼	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	102⅜
4,000		24,000	102½
Dul & Iron Range 1st	90¼	13,000	102½
1,000		3,000	102¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga	109	N Y Elevated 1st	111¼
Cons Gold 5s	104½	1,000	111⅛
2,000		1,000	111⅜
10,000@20F	104½	8,000	111¼
Elec Rapid Transit	109	N Y, L Erie & West	120
9,000		New 2d Consol	64
Equitable Gas & Fuel	98	D, M & Co Certs	64
of Chi 1st	98	3,000	64½
2,000	97½	4,000	
2,000			
Total sales			$1,359,000

N Y, N H & H 4s	104	Roch & Pitts 1st	125
Cons Deb Certs	138	2,000	
All Installments Paid		Rome, W & Og Cons	119
2,000		1,000	
N Y, O & W Con 5s	110½	St L & San Fr Con 4s	90¼
5,000, c	110½	15,000s20F	90¼
2,000	111⅜	St L & San Fran 2d	114½
3,000		Class B	
N Y, Ont & Western	88½	1,000	61¾
Refunding 4s	88½	St Louis S W 1st	67
2,000		1,000	
1,000	106¾	St Louis S W 2d	62
Nor Pac 1st Coup	116¼	1,000	
22,000		St Paul, M & M 1st	92
Nor Pac Cons 5s	27⅝	Cons 6s	94
11,000		Reduced to 4½s	102½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	34	1,000	
5,000		San An & Ar Pass 4s	57½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	49⅝	5,000	
2,000	50	Seattle, L S & E 1st	44
Ore Rail & Nav 5s	94	Trust Co Certs	
Trust Co Certs	135	1,000	103¾
2,000		So Pac, N Mex 1st	97
Oregon Short Line 6s	88¼	10,000	
Trust Co Certs	88¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s	91
1,000		71,000	90⅞
Pac of Mo 2d Ext	108	30,000s20F	90⅞
5,000		10,000	91
Phil & Reading	24½	1,000	90¾
1st Pref Inc	26½	1,000	91
8,000		10,000	90⅞
25,000	26½	31,000	90⅝
1,000	26	5,000	90⅝
4,000	26½	1,000	90⅜
2d Pref Inc	16	10,000	90⅜
10,000	15⅜	13,000	90⅜
20,000s20F	15⅝	2,000	90¼
10,000	15⅝	Tenn Coal, I & R 6s	70
15,000	16½	Birmingham Div 1st	90
10,000	17	2,000	83
10,000	16¾	1,000	83¾
10,000	17	1,000	83¾
5,000	17⅛	1,000	83½
15,000	17¼	1,000	84
5,000	17⅛	2,000	83½
23,000	17¼	Texas & Pac 1st 5s	87
19,000	17⅜	9,000	
1,000	17¼	Texas & Pac 2d Inc	25¾
8,000	17½	1,000	25¾
3d Pref Inc	12½	6,000	25¾
27,000s20F	12	2,000	25½
7,000	11⅞	Tol, Peo & West 4s	74½
10,000	11⅝	5,000	
5,000	11⅝	Union Pac Gold 6s	98
10,000	12⅞	Col Trust Notes	87½
5,000	13	5,000	
10,000	12½	Union Pac 1st, 1898	105½
20,000	13½	7,000	
2,000		U S Cordage Co 1st	64½
Philadelphia & Read	74	10,000	65
Gen 4s	74½	11,000	63¾
25,000	74⅝	5,000	96
1,000	74⅝	Virginia Midland G M	
4,000	75	5,000	
1,000		Wabash 1st 5s	99½
P, C & St L 4½s	106	Det & Chi Ext	98
Series B	106	2,000	
10,000		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	87
Rich & Dan Deb 5s	70	4,000	
Stamped	92	West Shore Gtd 4s	106⅜
3,000		7,000	106¼
Rio Grande	69½	1,000	106¾
Western 1st	69¾	2,000	
3,000		Registered	105
3,000		500	
4,000	64½		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	162	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	39
Am. Coal	80	90
Am. C. Oil	24¼	25¼
Am. C. Oil pf	692	702
Am. Dist. Tel	35	45
American Express	110	113
At. & Pac	⅞	1⅛
B. C. R. & N. pf. new	72	75
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P		22
Buffalo R. & P. pf		62
Bur., C. R. & N	49	..
Canadian Pacific	59¼	59⅝
Cedar Falls & M	4¾	5½
Central & South Am. Tel	113	116
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & East. Ill	50	51½
C. & N. W	141	143
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	8	8½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26
Col. Fuel & Iron, pf	70	80
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¼	6
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T	16⅝	17¼
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf	57½	62
Commercial Cable	128	..
Consol. Coal	30	33
Delaware, L. & W	159	161
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅜	11½
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	6½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf		75
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11½
Erie Tel. & Tel	50½	51
Ev. & T. H	40	42½
Flint & P. M	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf		45
Great Northern pf	101½	102½
Homestake	17	..
Iowa Central	6¾	7½
Iowa Central pf	23½	26
Kanawha & Michigan	8½	10
Keokuk & Des Moines		14
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
L. E. & W	16¾	17¾
Long Island	86½	89
L. N. A. & C	6½	7½
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	3	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mah. Coal pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Telegraph	182	192
Michigan Central	97	99
Minn. Iron	..	40
Mo., K. & T	13	13½
Mo. K. & T. pf	22½	23
Mobile & Ohio	18½	19½
N., C. & St. L	65	66
*National Lead pf	84	85
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	6	9
N. Y. & N. H	193	196
N. Y. C. & St. L	13	13⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf		70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27½	29
N. Y., S. & W. pf	41½	43
Norfolk Southern	80	..
Norfolk & Western	5¼	6¼
North. Pacific pf	17½	18
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	10	14
Ore. R. & N	19½	22
Ore. S. L. & U. N	6	9½
Pacific Mail	21¾	22½
Pennsylvania Coal	290	310
Peoria & East	2½	4
Peoria, D. & E	3½	3¾
P., C., C. & St. L	15⅝	16¼
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	45	48
P., F. W. & C	157	..
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf		15
Rens. & Sar	180	..
St. L. S. W	4½	5
St. Joseph & G. I	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha	34	34½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112	..
Silver bull. certfs	60	..
Southern Cotton Oil		59½
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	81
United States Express	42	45
*U. S. Leather		9¼
Wabash	6¼	6½
Wisconsin Central	3	4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	90½	90¼	89¼	90¼	47,140
Bay. S. Gas.	19½	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	100
Chi. Gas	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	5,450
C., R. I. & P.	62¾	62¾	62	62¼	960
C., B. & Q.	71⅝	72	71½	71⅞	3,090
C., M. & St. P.	58⅝	58¼	58	58⅜	7,570
Chi. & N. W.	97⅞	98⅛	97⅝	98¼	270
Cent. of N. J.	93½	94	93½	94	100
Can. South.	50¼	50½	50	50¼	10
Ches. & O.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	20
Dist. & C. F.	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅝	1,300
Gen. Electric	35	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	110
L. & N.	53⅜	53¾	53⅜	53¾	280
Total sales					77,655

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F.					
2d A.	18	18	18	18	$8,000
At., T. & S. F.					
4s	64⅞	64¾	64¼	64¼	5,000
C. & Erie 1st	85	85	85	85	3,000
C. & N. P. 5s,					
cfs.	41	41	41	41	3,000
E. T., V. & G.					
con. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
Total sales					$88,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
I. & G. N. 2d	71	71	71	71	$8,000
Long Isl. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	5,000
M. K. & T. 1st	81	81	81	81	7,000
N.Y.O.& W.4s	88½	88½	88½	88¼	3,000
Read. 2d pf.in.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	30,000
Read. gen.	74	74	74	74	5,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	12,000
Total sales					$88,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Com.F. bonds	.06	.06	.05	.05	1,500
Hale & Nor.	.67	.67	.67	.67	200
La Crosse	.07	.08	.07	.08	900
Mexican	.62	.62	.62	.62	100
Total sales					3,200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58½	58⅞	58⅛	58¼	240,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	99
American Lithograph pf	50	65
*American Bank Note	43	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	..	5
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Co	..	10½
Barney & Smith pf stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20½	22
Beckton Construction pf	71	76
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	115½	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	169
Brooklyn Elevated	11¼	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	71	75

FINANCIAL----CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company — 39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Charles Farnsworth & Co.,
Members Colorado Springs Stock Exchange.
Room 10, First National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Col.

MINES AND MINING STOCKS.

We buy and sell on commission Argentum-Juniata, Mollie Gibson, Anaconda, Isabella, Portland, and all prominent Leadville, Aspen, and Cripple Creek stocks.
Send for market letter.
We refer, by permission, to Charles T. Wing & Co., 18 Wall St., New-York City.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY HUDDE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 19, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,800,520.27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	7,883.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	51,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	36,410.59
Stocks, securities, &c.	168,360.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,900.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	32,500.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	316,799.42
Due from State banks and bankers	27,745.98
Checks and other cash items	3,434.76
Exchanges for Clearing House	579,082.40
Notes of other national banks	3,000.00
Nickels and cents	317.03
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$551,176.30
Legal-tender notes	806,696.00
	1,357,872.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	12,770.00
Total	$5,850,596.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	94,666.48
National bank notes outstanding	397,520.00
Dividends unpaid	382.00
Deposits:	
National banks	$719,625.63
State banks and bankers	526,020.51
Individual	2,892,283.76
Demand certificates	137,128.72
Certified checks	79,046.40
Cashier's checks	3,922.55
	4,358,027.57
Total	$5,850,596.05

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, J. D. ABRAHAMS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. D. ABRAHAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1894.
H. J. REDFIELD, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
THOMAS B. KENT,
ALDEN S. SWAN,
ISAAC ROSENWALD, Directors.

NEW-YORK CITY EXEMPT
FROM TAXATION 3 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.
BENWELL & EVERITT,
6 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage:

24,	112,	174,	345,	382,
26,	114,	194,	354,	423,
47,	117,	216,	377,	435
67,	132,	219,	378,	466,
72,	150,	331,	381,	498.

These bonds are payable with accrued interest on January 1st, 1895, at the office of this Company.

United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF AMERICAN LITHOgraphic Co., held this day, a dividend was declared of ONE PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the company, payable on 2d day of January, 1895, to all holders of preferred stock of record at close of business on 22d day of December, 1894. For the purpose of such dividend, the books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at 12 M., Dec. 22, 1894, and remain closed until 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1895.
LOUIS ETTLINGER, Treasurer.
WM. C. HEPPENHEIMER, Secretary.

United States Mortgage Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
Dec 19, 1894.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Monday, Dec. 24, 1894, to Jan. 2, 1895, inclusive.
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1894, at 12 M., and reopened on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Jan. 2, 1895.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade Street, New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the preferred stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable Jan. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 28, 1894. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Jan. 16, 1895.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Monday, December 24, 1894, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1895, and will reopen January 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1895, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1894, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1895.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1895, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 7, 1895.
W. M. BENNET, Ass't Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 2, 1895, inclusive.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22, 1894, until Jan. 3, 1895.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
(OLD SEVENTH WARD BANK.)
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 21, 1894.

SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable Jan. 5, 1895, to which date, from Dec. 31, the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1894.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the Rio Grande Western Railway Company's First Trust Mortgage Four per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall St., New-York. Checks for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
CHAS. W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
90th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE CO.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

Coupon No. 2 of the first mortgage and collateral trust gold bonds of the United States Cordage Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1895, at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, New-York.
F. K. STURGIS, President.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. Transfer books closed until Jan. 3, 1895. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 23 Broad St., (Mills' Building,)
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date at this office:
Central Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Western Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Cal. and Oregon R. R. 1st mortgage ext. 5.
Oregon and Cal. 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage 6.
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. 1st mtge. 5.
South. Pac. R. R. of Arizona 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New-Mexico 1st mortgage 6.
Louisiana Western R. R. 1st mtge. 6 per cent.
Morgan's Louisiana and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st 6.
South Pacific Coast R. R. Co. 4.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 3d mortgage 3 & 6.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 6.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. R. 1st mortgage 4 per cent.
Houston and Texas Central R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Austin and Nortwestern R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co.
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 14, 1894.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of February, 1895, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will close on the 28th day of December, 1894, and reopen on the 29th day of January, 1895. W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage Bonds of 1907 will be paid at the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

87th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $8,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD,
FRANK G. STILES, President.
Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.
74 and 76 Wall St.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws and in accordance with the savings bank laws for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars, and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1895
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK
NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.
93D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable after Jan. 10, 1895.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GOLD SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE

The Outflow To-day Expected to Reach $2,150,000.

Gold shipments to Europe to-day will reach $2,150,000, according to yesterday's plans.

Belmont, Thalmann & Co. expect to ship $1,000,000, which was withdrawn through the week and represents careful savings. The withdrawals yesterday reached $1,400,000, of which Lazard Freres took $750,000 and Hoskier, Wood & Co. $400,000. The last-named firm withdrew an additional $250,000 yesterday, but it was understood that it will be sorted to-day to make selections for a future shipment. Aggregate withdrawals have reduced the Treasury gold reserve to about $88,900,000.

Exchange rates declined yesterday, and the close figuring of last week must become yet closer to insure commissions on shipments. Exporters cannot now possibly afford to send coin unless it weighs nearly as much as it did on leaving the mint. The inference is that recent withdrawals have run exceptionally well. German rates are now the most attractive. They seem to be drawing gold from European countries, notably from England. English bills in this market are weak at $4.88½. They should be firm at $4.89 to make shipments safe. French bills have declined to 5.15, at which commissions are possible only with first-class coin.

Silent About His Indictment.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21.—State School Commissioner Olney, who is under indictment for alleged fraud, submitted his biennial report to Gov. Morris to-day. According to this report, the school fund now amounts to $2,011,000.

The Commissioner states that the losses due to the fraudulent operations of E. Gunn in Ohio will not exceed $5,000. Contrary to expectation, Commissioner Olney does not refer to the charges of fraud preferred against him and under which he stands indicted.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau reports that the total receipts from internal revenue sources for the first five months of the present fiscal year aggregate $72,547,551, an increase over the corresponding months of the past fiscal year of $11,212,921.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of John F. Howes, formerly steward of the Democratic Club at 617 Fifth Avenue show liabilities of $3,889, nominal assets of $1,868, and actual assets of $1,628. The assets consist of liquors and claims against members of the club for refreshments.

—An attachment has been obtained against the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company of 2 Wall Street and Lawrence, Kan., for $2,000, in favor of Robert W. Kidd, for money loaned on debenture bonds, which fell due in September last.

—Judgment for $5,049 was entered yesterday against Francis B. Thurber, the wholesale grocer, and Andrew F. Power, in favor of W. W. Badger, on two notes made by Mr. Power and indorsed by Mr. Thurber.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock and machinery of the Amoiln Company, dress shields, at 125 Worth Street, for $850, and the stock of Simon Marx, dealer in dry goods at 2,417 Eighth Avenue, for $450.

—Deficiency judgment for $11,867 was docketed yesterday against Clara L. Walter, on the sale of 55 and 57 East Seventy-sixth Street, in favor of the trustees of the late Louis C. Hamersley.

—Santiago P. Cahill has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Max Bleiman, picture dealer at 288 Fifth Avenue, on the application of the Bank of the Metropolis.

—Julius Kurtz, dealer in furniture at 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday, to Ernest G. Stedman, giving a preference to Emil O. Wildberger for $1,361.

—An execution for $895 against McDonald & Lundle, dealers in silks and dressmakers' supplies at 921 Broadway, has been received by the Sheriff, in favor of William Iselin & Co.

—Two judgments for $10,581 were entered yesterday against the City of Ironwood, Mich., in favor of Hyde & Jackson, bankers, on City Treasurer's warrants.

—George B. Dunn has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George Keech, in the suit of Adeline Pelletier.

—Charles H. Smith, printer at 43 Gold Street, has made an assignment to Frank M. Brooks.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active, with Prices Lower.

TRADING ENTIRELY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

More interest was shown by local speculators in grain and cotton, with a general desire to even up the trades before the three-days' holiday, while foreign houses were buying wheat to a fair extent; values were lower at the close on wheat, as following the news from abroad. Cotton failed to stand up under the heavy port receipts and increased interior movement, although there was more activity in a local way. Coffee gained considerable through local covering and closed firm.

*CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59½@ 59¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	52 @ 54
Oats, No. 2, elevator	@ 33¾
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70 @$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	13.25 @13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.12½@ ...
Beef, family	10.00 @11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @ 24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	.. @10.00
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and unsettled, with the trading entirely of a local character and chiefly covering-up deals for the holidays, with prices ⅛c higher early in the day on moderate foreign buying, but reacting ⅝@⅞c with the easier late cables and weaker West, and closing weak at ¼@½c decline. Spot was ⅝c lower, with a fair export demand. Sales, 64,000 bushels choice Toledo red for export on private terms.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ½@⅝c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6⅜c over May, free on board, afloat: No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63⅜c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 45,399 bushels....Receipts, 30,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 102,824 bushels; in the interior, 195,221 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak, and declined ½@⅝c on easier cables, large receipts, local liquidation, and following wheat, with the close weak and moderate trade. Spot was a shade easier and in moderate demand. Sales, 65,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels ungraded mixed for export at 51¾@51¾c, delivered, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 48½c, elevator; 4,000 bushels do at 49½c, delivered; 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49¼c, elevator; 4,000 bushels do at 50¼c, delivered; 11,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 50c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels do, at 50½c, delivered....Receipts, 56,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 161,440 bushels; in the interior, 198,081 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,462 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 61,760 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and ¼c lower, with the close weak and influenced by the lower Western markets and local realizing. Spot was in moderate demand from local jobbers, with prices ¼c lower.... Sales, 33,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38@38½c; No. 3 white, 37¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38¼c; No. 3 do, 37¾c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c; track mixed, 31 @35c; track white, 36@41¾c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 145,200 bushels; exports, 1,415 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	25,000	59¾@59 15-16	59¾
January	15,000	59¾@60¼	59⅞
February	....	@..	60¾
March	80,000	61⅝@61 15-16	61⅝
May	3,195,000	62¼@62⅝	62¼
June	....	@..	62¼
July	45,000	62¼@62⅞	62½
Total	3,360,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	52 @52¼	52
January	85,000	51⅝@51⅞	51¾
February	50,000	51¾@52¼	51⅞
May	260,000	52⅝@52¾	52⅝
Total	405,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	@..	33¾
January	10,000	34 @..	34
February	....	@..	34¾
May	50,000	35⅝@35¾	35⅝
No. 2 white—			
December	....	@..	38
January	....	@..	38¼
February	....	@..	38⅝
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Business was almost neglected and offerings were urgent, with prices generally weak, but not quotably lower. Sales of about 5,600 bbls, all in car lots....Arrivals, 7,693 bbls and 8,300 sacks; exports, 9,327 bbls and 12,708 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 53,976 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.35@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	Nom'l.
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.50@$2.70
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND RGAIN—Quiet and firm. We quote: New flour at $1.75@$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 59c for Japanese grain; silver, 53@55c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderate demand and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.30; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.07 for Western and $1.00@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, $4.40@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boat-loads, afloat.

BARLEY—More active at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Quiet but steady. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and in light demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 82½@90c; middling, 90 @95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oatmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is nothing of consequence to the market for clover, the sales in trifling quantities, while no attempt is made to push business in the dullness, and the prices are nominally unchanged. Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots per lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was not material business in spot oil. A little demand prevailed, but such lots as were wanted could not be obtained at the price quoted on ordinary lots of prime oil. These parcels of yellow, which are in quality just good enough to go through on a contract, were offered at 29c and not sold, or with 28¾c bid, while something a little better had 29c bid and declined. There will be some strictly prime lots sold for a little more money before the close. The business was made of sales of January delivery largely to one party, and reaching 900 bbls prime yellow at 29c, while 100 bbls, February delivery, sold at 29½c. There is absence of export demand, and no signs that it will come on this side of the new year, but the delayed business does not disturb confidence at the South, while it will be observed by the prices, that there is a little more regularity here. Crude, in barrels, is scarce; there are a few lots on offer for near arrival, with 24½c bid. Off grade yellow has 28c bid from the soap trade, while held at 28¾c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills is at 21c, without further sales of important lots; a couple of tanks to arrive here were sold as low as 20c. LINSEED OIL is unchanged in price on moderate demands; city quoted at 56c, and State at 54@55c. LARD OIL is dull and unchanged, with 55c quoted for city. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small jobbing business, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. COCOANUT is quiet and steady. Ceylon at 5¼@5½c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—Oil opened at 95¼; highest, 95¼; lowest, 95; closed 95.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market showed yielding prices, and rather a weak feeling most of the day, but there were no sharp breaks at any time, and no general pressure, the operations of the bear side being for the most part restricted or not participated in in a general way, and more as a packer wanted to make a move for manipulation, while the others stood aside and allowed the object to be accomplished. There was some January liquidation, while wheat was lower. There was no improvement in export demand, and but a light general trading.

LARD—Western steam is down about 5 points, and closed about steady. Cash was wanted in a light way by the refiners and exporters, and 400 tcs were taken up at 7.12½c, closing at 7.12½c. City steam was at 6.62½c bid, and 125 tcs were secured at that price, while to 6.75c was asked, and to 6.87½c for export lots. Neutral lard was at 8c bid, and 8¼@8½c asked; there was not much demand at any price. Options, no sales; December closed at 7.10c, nominal; January at 7.12c, nominal. Refined has a light demand from Continent shippers, with 400 tcs taken up, and 7.55c quoted. South American quoted at 7.80c. The West closed at 6.70c for December, while January sold at 6.75@6.80c, closing at 6.77c asked, and May at 7@7.02c, closing at 7c.

PORK—The shippers are taking up moderate quantities, with 300 bbls mess placed, and at generally steady prices. The West sold off 20c, and closed at inside prices, with some liquidation of next month's option. December closed at $11.45; January at $11.57@$11.70, closing at $11.57; May at $11.95@$12.05, closing at $11.95 bid. Prices here are: Mess, new, at $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $13.75 @$16.

BEEF—The exporters were quiet, and on home account there is only a moderate business, while prices are held steadily. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@ $8.50.

BEEF HAMS are slow and unsettled, with hardly material demand from smokers, with $16 quoted at the West and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—Western meats still move out slowly, while ruling unsettled and easy in price. City meats favor buyers and have a light demand; sales are 11,000 lb pickled bellies at 6¼@6⅝c for loose, while 12 lb average, boxed, sold at 6⅝c, with 10 lb average, boxed, at 6¼c; 600 pickled shoulders brought 5c. City pickled hams, 8@8¼c; do shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼@6⅝c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c. Western meats at Chicago; Green hams, 7½@7¾c for 16 and 14 lb; pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c.

BACON was

COMMERCIAL---CONTINUED.

to date show an increase of 78,538 bales domestic and a decrease of 22,653 bales foreign. The increased activity is largely due to clearance sales at last week's prices. The demand has been free, but badly distributed. Ohio XX has reduced the lowest record, 100,000 lb of XX selling at 17c. A little Michigan X has also sagged below the lowest price ever recorded, selling at 15c. The sales are largely Western unwashed, fine medium, and fine wools, selling between 30c and 33c clean. New Australian has arrived via San Francisco, and is selling quite freely. The price is from 4c to 5c per lb below the price paid for the same clips last year. Despite these facts there is a feeling that the market has touched bottom, based possibly upon statements from Australia that wool cannot be raised at present prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Wool—The market contiues quiet, with prices steady. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 18@19c; X, 17@18c; medium, 19@21c; coarse, 21@22c. New-York Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine or X and XX, 15@16c; medium, 19@20c; coarse, 21@22c. fine washed delaine, X and XX, 17@20c; medium washed, combing and delaine, 21@22c, coarse do do do, 22@23c; Canada do do do, 22@23c; tub washed, choice, 20@24c; fair, 21@22c; coarse, 20@21c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 17@18c; coarse do do do, 17@18c; bright unwashed clothing, fine or X and XX, 11@12½c; medium, 15@16c; coarse, 17@17½c; dark, earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 8½@10c; medium and coarse, 10@11c. Montana—Fine, 10@12c; medium and coarse, 12@13c. Territorial—Fine, 7@10c; medium and coarse, 10@12c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—The market is steady, with only a light demand.

Southerns, Old Dominion	27
Southerns, regular	27¼
Machine made barrels	27¼

RESINS—Prices are firm, but inquiry continues moderate.

C'm str'n'd.	$1.35@	I	$2.35@
Good str'n'd.	1.40@	K	2.75@
E	1.45@	M	3.15@
F	1.60@	N	3.50@
G	1.70@	W.	3.60@
H	1.90@	2.00 W. W.	3.75@ 3.85

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts, 218 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.10@ $1.15; receipts, 131 bbls.

FREIGHTS.

Are dull and for the most part weak, especially for steamers and sail vessels in foreign trades and by the liners to Europe. Engagements: To Hull, 8 loads grain, 3¼d, from store; to Antwerp, 2 loads grain, 2¼d; to Liverpool, 500 bxs bacon, 20s; 100 do, per freight steamer, 15s; 500 bales cotton, ½d, and deckload barrels, 5s. Charters: British steamer, 100,000 cases petroleum, hence to Bombay, 15½c; British steamer, hemp, Progreso to north of Hatteras, 7-32c; British steamer, hence to the West Indies and back, one trip, on private terms; steamer, steel rails, Philadelphia to New-Orleans, on private terms; British schooner, asphalt, Trinidad to New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, $2 and discharged—$15 per day dispatch money; British schooner, lumber, Wilmington, N. C., to Aguadilla, P. R., $6.50 and port charges; British schooner, lumber, Mobile to Surinam, $6 and port charges; schooner, sugar, Manzanilla to north of Hatteras, 11, 12½c; bark, coal, Baltimore to Havana, $1.70, Spanish gold; British brig, lumber, Wilmington, N. C., to Jeremie, on private terms; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Demerara, $5.87½; schooner, lumber, Savannah to New-York, $4.62½; schooner, lumber, Darien to New-York, $4.62½; bark, lumber, Brunswick to New-York, $4.62½; schooner, lumber, St. Simon's to New-York or Boston, on private terms; schooner, salt, hence to Petersburg, $1.15, and back from Bermuda to N. C., with lumber, on private terms; schooner, stone, hence to Georgetown, S. C., $1.20; schooner, fertilizer, hence to Norfolk, 87½c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—To-day's trade in wheat was essentially local and noticeably unimportant. There was a fairly steady tone at the beginning of the session, the crowd, however, taking the selling side upon the announcement being made that no wheat had cleared either at New-York or Boston. Finding that there was no opposition to a decline, they sold more wheat on general principles, and succeeded in working figures below "puts." Opening Liverpool cables were steady, and the Northwest receipts were light at 271 cars. These two facts furnished the only reason for comparative firmness existing at the opening. Closing Continental advices quoted Paris lower, Berlin higher, and Antwerp unchanged. Arrivals at Chicago were 56 cars. The primary market receipts were again small at 329,256 bushels. Withdrawals from store were 7,600 bushels, and clearances from the four Atlantic ports and New-Orleans footed up 234,849 bushels, including wheat and flour.

WHEAT—May opened at 58¼c, sold between 58¼@58¾c and 58c, closing at 58@58⅛c—⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and lower. Receipts at the principal Western points, 329,256 bushels; shipments, 19,580 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 102,819 bushels; shipments, 35,330 bushels.

CORN—Everything seemed to be against the market for corn to-day. The arrivals to-day—336 cars—were 36 cars more than was believed to be a liberal estimate. For to-morrow, 280 cars are predicted, which is an unusually large number for Saturday. No interference with the movement by reason of bad weather is expected, the forecast for 36 cars being for clear and colder conditions. To add to the discomfiture of the bullishly-inclined, the cash market was disgustingly weak, declines of from ¾c to 1¼c taking place in the different grades. There was nothing taken from store. Cashables were weak and ½d lower. May corn opened from 43c to 43⅞c, declined to 43⅛@43¼c, closing at 43¼—¾c under yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 332,246 bushels; shipments, 12,988 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 161,340 bushels.

OATS had nothing interesting to present for the day's trade. Weakness, in sympathy with corn, was the ruling tone, and prices dropped back from the close of yesterday. The receipts—305 cars—were 20 less than estimated. There was nothing taken out of store. May closed at 31⅝c—⅜@¼c under yesterday. Cash oats were easy, and ¼c per bushel lower.

RYE—Trading in rye was restricted. Offerings were light and the demand small. Receipts were 4 cars. No. 2, on the regular market, was 48¼c, nominal. That grade by sample sol dat 50@50½c. December was 48c, nominal; May, 52c, nominal.

BARLEY was quiet and strong. Offerings were light. Receipts were 14 cars. No. 2 sold from 44c to 48c; No. 3, 50@53½c; No. 2, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Product started badly, and was unable to retrieve the opening lost during the remainder of the day. Business dragged until near the close, when the state of grain markets added to the speculative depression, and prices, particularly of pork, suffered a further decline. January pork lost 20c for the day, January lard 2½@5c, and January ribs 7½c. Cables were unchanged. Domestic markets were easier. Receipts were light and the shipments moderate. The cash market showed no change.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 380 cars; oats, 152 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Dec.	53¾	53¾	53½@53⅝	53½@53⅝
May	58⅝	58½@58⅝	58	58
July	59⅛	59⅛@59⅜	58⅝	58⅝
Corn No. 2—				
Dec.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45⅛
Jan.	46	46	45¾	45¾
May	48⅛	49	48⅛@48¾	48¾
Oats No. 2—				
Dec.	29	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
Jan.	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞
May	32@32⅛	32@32⅜	31⅝	31⅝
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.70	$11.72½	$11.57½	$11.57½
May	12.05	12.05	11.95	11.95
Lard, per 100 lbs—				
Jan.	6.80	6.80	6.72½	6.77½
May	7.02½	7.02½	6.97½	7.00
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
May	6.07½	6.10	6.02½	6.02½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and neglected. The feeling was easy, with prices favoring buyers. No. 2 Spring wheat, 57¼@60c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@60c, by sample; No. 2 red, 53¾@53⅝c. No. 2 corn, 45½c. No. 2 oats, 29@29¼c. No. 2 rye, 48½c, nominal. No. 2 barley, 54@55c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.44½@$1.45. Prime timothy seed, $5.55, nominal. Mess pork, per bbl, $11.62½@$11.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.75@$6.77½. Short rib sides, (loose,) $5.80@$5.85. Dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5@$5.12½. Short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.12½@$6.25. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5; granulated, $4; standard A, $4 per bbl. Linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 54c; boiled, 57c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	3,225	6,458
Wheat, bushels	25,395	1,600
Corn, bushels	108,115	3,566
Oats, bushels	140,800	71,607
Rye, bushels	3,900	5,695
Barley, bushels	40,439	14,388

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 16@18c. Eggs were lower; fresh stock, 18c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Spring Wheat—The only sale was 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 4c over New-York May. Closing: No. 1 hard, old, 69½c; do, new, 66½c; old No. 1 Northern, 66½c; old No. 1 Northern Chicago, 65¾c; Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, 58c; No. 1 white, 59c; No. 2 extra white, 58c, on track. Corn dull; weak; lower; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 3 yellow, 46¾c; No. 4 yellow, 43c; No. 2 corn, 46@46¼c; No. 3 corn, 45@45¾c, through billed on track. Oats scarce; higher for No. 2 white; sales, 3 cars No. 2 white, 36¼@36¾c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 34c, through billed; 2 cars No. 2 white, 35½@35¾c, local billed. Barley—Market firmer; good demand for Canada; light receipts; 15,000 bushels choice old Canada sold at 61c; 100,000 bushels No. 2 new, 62¼c. Quoted: No. 1 Western, 61c; No. 2, 59¼c; sample, 57@58c; No. 1 Canada, 64c; No. 2, 62@62½c; No. 3 extra, 60@61c; sample, 58@59c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 52@53½c asked on track. Flour quiet; unchanged. Milfeed steady; unchanged. Receipts—Corn, 243,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 47,000 bushels; wheat, 43,000 bushels; corn, 185,000 bushels; oats, 63,000 bushels; barley, 45,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Flour steady; limited demand; Spring patent, $3.30@3.80; Spring fancy, $2.65@2.85; Spring family, $2.40@2.60; low grades, $1.75@1.85; rye flour, Northwestern, $2.60@2.65; do, city, $2.65@2.70; fancy, $2.30. Wheat—Moderate demand; market quite firm; receipts are rather small. Corn quiet, firm; receipts moderate; fair demand; mixed ear, track, 42¾@44c; yellow ear, 45½c; No. 2 mixed, track, 43¾c. Oats—Moderate demand; market firm; receipts light. No. 2 white, track, 35c; No. 2 mixed, track, 33¾c. Rye dull and easy; No. 2, $12. Clear mess, $13; family, $12; clear family, $13. Lard dull and easier; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle lard, 7¼c; prime steam, easier, $6.70@$6.80. Dry salt meats—Light demand; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short ribs, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Bacon quiet and easier; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky steady; distillers' finished goods sold on a basis of $1.23 were 612 barrels.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 2,595 bbls. Bran still unchanged; quotations nominal. Wheat lower; receipts, 7,205 bushels; December, 51⅝@51¾c; May, 55c. Corn lower; receipts, 47,425 bushels; December, 43¾c; May, 45¾c. Oats lower; receipts, 12,199 bushels; December, 29c; May, 31¼c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.12½@$12.37½; on orders, $12.75. Lard—Prime steam, $6.75; choice, $6.85. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 5¾c; clear ribs, 6c; shorts, 6¼@6½c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6½c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 7c; shorts, 7¼c. High wines steady at $1.23. Wool—Market quiet: Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; low and cotted, 12@13c; hard burry, 7c; Western and Northern—Medium, 16@12c; fine medium, 86c; light fine, 25@27c; heavy fine, 20@22c; Texas—Medium, 10@13; fine medium, 10c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 5½c; 2 lb, 6¼c; 2¼ lb, 6⅜c. Iron ties, 70c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead continues firm; 2.82½@2.87½c for chemical. Spelter continues firm at 3.10c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—Wheat—Prices broke to-day as a result of a very indifferent feeling on the part of the buying side, and the fact that offerings were more pressing than bids. The market was heavy from the start, and the loss on futures was ⅝@¾c from yesterday. May closed yesterday at 58¾c, opened this morning at 58¾c, the highest point of the session and gradually declined to a close at 59¼c; July closed yesterday at 60¾c, opened at the same today, broke to 60¼@60⅝c, and closed at 60⅜c. Cash wheat was firm, with millers and elevators taking the moderate offerings at an advance, most of the No. 1 Northern going at 59¼c. The closing market was easier on the break in futures. Receipts, 125,440 bushels; shipments, 14,820 bushels. On Track—No. 1 hard, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, 57¼c. Corn—No. 3, 46½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 3, 29½@30c. Flour steady at $3.25@$3.45 for patents; $2.10@$2.30 for bakers'; production, 15,000 bbls; shipments, 18,230 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $10.50@$10.75 bulk; $11.75@$12.50, in sacks; shorts, $12@$13.75.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—There was a decline in speculative wheat under the influence of weaker cables. Sample wheat was dull and quiet, with a fair supply. No. 1 Northern, on track, 63¼@64c; No. 2 Spring, on track, 58@60c. Barley less active; No. 2, 53¾@54c; extra No. 3, 51@53½c. Corn in fair supply and light demand; No. 3 on track, 43¾@44½c. Oats ¼c lower, with fair buying by shippers; No. 2 white on track, 31¼@31¾c; No. 3 do, 31¼@31½c. Rye steady with light supply and demand; No. 1 on track 49½@50c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Bran, $12.50@$12.75. Provisions lower; mess pork, $11.70 for cash, and $12 May. Prime steam lard, 6.70c cash, and 7c May. Receipts—Flour, 5,550 bbls; wheat, 16,900 bushels; corn, 3,900 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,885 bbls; oats, 33,000 bushels; rye, 1,800 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels.

DULUTH, Dec. 21.—With a spurt at the start and another at the finish, wheat was dull most of the session to-day; cash inactive and futures quiet. Higher cables and light Northwestern receipts made an opening at ⅛c advance, but lower cables and small clearances later made a weak market, and the close was ½c down from yesterday; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 60½c bid; December, 60½c; May, 61¾c; July, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59c; December, 59c; May, 61½c; July, 62¾c asked; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56c; No. 3 Northern, 53c; rejected, 50c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 60½c bid; No. 1 Northern, 59c; receipts, 118,481 bushels; shipments, none; inspected, 75 cars; last year, 86 cars.

PEORIA, Dec. 21.—Corn weak; new No. 2, 41c; new No. 3, 40½c; new No. 4, 39½c; receipts, 10,000 bushels; shipments, 3,900 bushels. Oats slow; easy; No. 2 white, 30@30¼c; No. 3 white, 29½@29¾c; receipts, 41,900 bushels; shipments, 24,200 bushels. Rye scarce; nominal. Whisky—Market steady at $1.23 for high wines; shipments, 600 bbls.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21.

BEEVES—Receipts, 107 cars, or 1,923 head: 74 cars consigned direct and 33 cars for the market, and, including the carload held over Wednesday, there were 34 cars on sale. Demand slack and trade slow and dragging from begin ing to finish, with 5 cars to carry over; steers of all grades were rated 10c lower; rough stuff steady on moderate supplies; an exporter bought 17 head at $5.15; common to choice native steers sold at $3.75@$5.20; 2 head, extra,) at $5.35; oxen and stags at $2.55@$3.85; bulls at $2.30@$3.37½; old cows at $1.50@$3, and by the head at $11.50 each. City-dressed beef sides slow at 6½@9c lb; extra and fancy quality, 9½@10c. The latest cablegrams from London and Liverpool quote refrigerated beef steady at 7@9c, and American steers unchanged at 10@11½c lb, estimated dressed weight; a few Christmas steers selling at 12c. No shipments today to European ports; on Saturday the Umbria will take out 2,400 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; the Hindoo, 50 cattle and 336 sheep for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; the Mobile about 622 cattle and 1,500 quarters of beef; the England about 374 cattle and 2,350 sheep; these figures are subject to revision; the Creole Prince carries 35 sheep to the West Indies; total shipments from this port for the week as now reported, 1,969 cattle, 6,900 quarters of beef, and 3,381 sheep.——SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—17 Ohio steers, 1,541 lb average, at $5.15 per 100 lb; 1 do, 1,520 lb, at $5; 12 do, 1,033 lb, at $4.10; 24 do, 1,086 lb, at $3.87½; 21 do, 1,051 lb, at $3.80; 23 do, 1,040 lb, at $3.75; 20 Indiana do, 1,285 lb, at $4.10; 7 do, 1,260 lb, at $4.25; 19 Virginia do, 1,233 to 1,330 lb, at $4@$4.75; 15 Illinois do, 1,258 lb, at $4.65; 21 do, 1,174 lb, at $4.40; 10 do, 1,170 lb, at $4.20; 14 oxen, 1,536 lb, at $3.70; 2 do, 1,690 lb, at $3.35; 4 do, 1,395 lb, at $3.05; 1 do, 1,250 lb, at $2.65; 8 do, 1,392 lb, at $2.55; 15 cows, 925 lb, at $2.90; 21 do, 937 lb, at $2.05; 3 do, 1,057 lb, at $1.50; 1 bull, 1,350 lb, at $2.60.—NEWTON & CO.—9 steers, 1,464 lb, at $5; 1 do, 1,230 lb, at $4.50; 7 do, 1,320 lb, at $4.40; 19 Western do, 1,325 lb, at $4.65; 23 Indiana cows, 1,035 lb, at $2.85; 5 Western do, 960 lb, at $1.75; 1 bull, 1,190 lb, at $2.30. D. McPHERSON & CO.—5 Ohio steers, 1,560 lb, at $5.20; 9 do, 1,400 lb, at $4.55; 3 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.17; — Michigan oxen, 1,446 lb, at $3.15; 9 do, 1,428 lb, at $3.70; 5 do, 1,168 lb, at $2.70; 12 do, 932 lb, at $1.75; 1 bull, 1,730 lb, at $3.37½. S. SANDERS—4 Western steers, 1,208 lb, at $4; 1 do, 1,780 lb, at $4; 3 oxen, 1,427 lb, at $3.85; 17 do, 1,121 lb, at $3.05; 5 do, 1,380 lb, at $3.05; 10 cows, 1,114 lb, at $3; 1 do, 970 lb, at $2.25; 2 do at $1.50 head. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,138 lb, at $4.35; 21 do, 1,133 lb, at $4.25. M. GOLDSMITH—2 Ohio sters, 1,325 lb, at $5.35; 41 do, 1,227 lb, at $3.80.

CALVES—Receipts, 230 head, of which 190 head at Sixtieth Street. Veals were in light supply and steady, with sales at $5@$7.50 per 100 lb for ordinary to prime, and a few selected do brought $8; a carload of barnyard calves brought $3; Western calves were dull and lower at $3.25@$3.50; and 1 car was carried over. Dressed calves generally unchanged, with city-dressed veals selling at 7½@8½c; few fancy carcasses at 12@12½c; country-dressed at 6½@10c; little calves at 4½@6c, and dressed grassers at 4@5½c.——SALES—J. P. NELSON—30 Western calves, 335 lb average, at $5.50 100 lb; 10 do, 352 lb, at $5.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 veals, 165 lb, at $8. S. SANDERS—64 barnyard calves, 285 lb, at $3; 1 veal, 122 lb, at $7.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 43¼ cars, or 9,009 head: 12 cars for butchers direct and 31¼ cars for the market. Butchers held off and held low figures for the stock offered to-day, and, although sellers tried to maintain prices, sales could only be effected at a decline rated all the way from 15 to 35c 100 lb, and at a late hour 14 cars were unsold; common to prime sheep sold at $2@$3.37½; ordinary to choice lambs at $3.37½@$4.40; no Canadian lambs sold. Dressed mutton in fair demand at 4½@6½c for inferior to prime quality; choice and fancy wethers sold at 7@8c; dressed lambs at 6@7½c; few extra prime carcasses at 8c.——SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—188 Kentucky sheep, 102 lb average, at $3.25 100 lb; 187 Michigan lambs, 89 lb, at $4.40. S. SANDERS—188 Pennsylvania lambs, 65 lb, at $4; 93 do, 69 lb, at $4.05; 10 culls, 53 lb, at $2.37½; 110 Ohio sheep, 119 lb, at $3.37½; 78 do, 77 lb, at $3; 10 do, 99 lb, at $2.50; 76 do, 93 lb, at $2.12½. P. S. KASE—12 Jersey lambs, 60 lb, at $4.25; 39 Jersey ewes, 117 lb, at $2.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—212 Michigan lambs, 82 lb, at $4.37½; 230 do, 71 lb, at $4; 134 do, 54 lb, at $3.25; 104 Western sheep, 99 lb, at $2.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—93 Ohio lambs, 72 lb, at $4.37½; 78 Ohio sheep, 85 lb, at $2.75; 177 Kentucky do, 100 lb, at $3.25. HUME & MULLEN—36 State lambs, 65 lb, at $4; 208 do, (few sheep,) 69 lb, at $4; 112 do, 62 lb, at $3.37½; 136 State sheep, 70½ lb, at $2. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—240 State lambs, (few sheep,) 69 lb, at $4.

HOGS—Receipts, 24 cars, or 3,922 head. Very few on sale. Market quoted 15@25c lower at $4.50@$4.75, but choice light State pigs would perhaps bring $4.85 or $4.90. Country-dressed weak at 5@7c for extreme weights.——SALES.—S. SANDERS—16 State hogs, 180 lb average, at $4.65 100 lb.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 1,500 head; total for week thus far, 13,720 head; for same time last week, 11,960 head; consigned through, 1,420 head; to New York, 690 head; on sale, 80 head; market opened steady to shade firmer; closed firm, with sales of prime fat heifers at $3.90; choice Christmas steers, $3.80@$3.70; medium 1,100 to 1,200-lb steers, $3.75@$4.25; fat steers and heifers, $3.25@$3.35; old to good fat cows, $1.75@$3; bulls, $2.50@$2.85. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 22,950 head; total for week thus far, 97,350 head; for same time last week, 93,400 head; consigned through, 10,500 head; to New York, 3,100 head; on sale, 13,500 head; market opened steady for good heavy grades, but 10c lower for Yorkers and pigs; closed dull, and 5c lower, with 20 loads unsold of all kinds; Yorkers, $4.25@$4.30; pigs and Yorkers mixed, $4.30@$4.35; good mediums, $4.35@$4.40; mixed packers, $4.35; good to choice heavy, $4.45@$4.50; roughs, $3.50@$3.75; stags, $3@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 16,200 head; total for week thus far, 69,800 head; for same time last week, 54,800 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New York, 2,400 head; on sale, 16,000 head; market opened demoralized and fully 25c lower; closed very dull, with from 35 to 40 loads unsold; early sales. Good to choice 75-lb lambs, $3.25@$3.40; choice, $3.50 @$3.75; few extras higher; common to fair, $2.75@$3; fat mixed sheep, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.75@$2; export wethers, $3.75 @$4; ewes, $3@$3.50; late sales: Few Canada lambs at $4@$4.10; one deck extra at $4.35; Canada sheep, prime, $3.50@$3.85.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts light; market slow at unchanged prices; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.15@$4.50; good butchers', $3.90@$4.15; rough fat, $2.65 @$3.10; fair light steers, $3.30@$3.45. Hogs —Receipts liberal, demand light, and market dull; heavy Philadelphias, $4.40@$4.45; medium Philaphias, $4.30@$4.35; best Yorkers, $4.20@$4.25; common to fair Yorkers, $4.10@$4.15; pigs, $4.10@$4.15; roughs, $3@ $3.75. Sheep—Supply light; market dull and unchanged; extra, $3@$3.25; good, $2.30@ $2.70; fair, $1.65@$1.90; yearlings, $1.90@$3; spring lambs, $3.80@$4; common to fair lambs, $2@$3.15.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; market slow; choice butchers', light, $4.50@$5; stockers and feeders, $1.90 @$3.40; Texas, $3.25@$3.75; cows and mixed, $2.60@$3.75; calves and yearlings, $2.25@ $2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market weak; heavy, $4.30@$4.45; mixed, $4@$4.35; light, $3.90@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market weak; lambs, $3.50@$4.25; muttons, $2@$3.40.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; market strong; common to extra steers, $2.00@$5.75; stockers and feeders, $2@$3.40; cows and bulls, $1.25@ $3.40; calves, $2@$5.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; market for good grades strong; others weak; heavy, $4.30@$4.55; common to choice mixed, $4.10 @$4.50; choice assorted, $4.25@$4.35; light, $3.90@$4.20; pigs, $2.25@$3.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; market weak; inferior to choice, $1.25@$3.40; lambs, $2.25 @$4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess Western, fine, steady at 60s; do, medium steady at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 31s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 33s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 32s 6d; long clear short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 33s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 29s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 3s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 36s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, steady at 4s 9d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, dull at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 10¼d; December steady at 4s 10½d; January easy at 4s 4d; February easy at 4s 4d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 10s@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed easy: American middling quiet; December delivery, 2 60-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 2 60-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 2 60-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 2 61-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 2 63-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3@3 1-64d; May and June delivery, 3 2-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 3-64@3 4-64d; July and August delivery, 3 5-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 6-64d, buyers.

Next Monday and the following Tuesday and Wednesday will be holidays in the grain and provision markets.

LONDON, Dec. 21—4:30 P. M.—Provisions —American refrigerator beef, fore quarters, 2s@2s 4d; hind quarters, 3s 4d@3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcass. Produce—Australian tallow—Beef, 21s 6d@23s per cwt; mutton, 23@25s per cwt. Colza—Spot, 29s. Linseed, 30s 6d per cwt; Ceylon, 24s per cwt. Refined petroleum, 4⅛@4 3-16d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum,, 6¾d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 29s 3d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 3d per cwt.; do, fine, 5s 6d per cwt. Sperm oil, £38 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s 3d per quarter; December and January shipment, via Cape, 37s. Sugar, 11s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—December, 8s 4½d; May, 9s 1½d.

At the Mincing Lane sale of Cape of Good Hope and Natal wooled sheepskins to-day, there were offered 137,000 skins. There was a moderate attendance, but the competition was slow and hesitating, and prices declined ¾d for combing and a farthing for clothing.

A cablegram from Christ-Church, New-Zealand, says the wool market is dull. Buyers are not inclined to operate, and prices are lower than at the opening of the sale. The offerings were 48,000 bales, of which only 25,000 bales were sold.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Cotton easy; good middling, 5¼c; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net receipts, 14,520 bales; gross, 15,176 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,168 bales; to the Continent, 366 bales; coastwise, 1,100 bales; sales, 5,008 bales; stock, 429,657 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 109,216 bales; gross, 112,827 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 38,540 bales; to France, 6,000 bales; to the Continent, 8,643 bales; coastwise, 14,792 bales; sales, 29,500 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 21.—Cotton easy; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4¼c; net and gross receipts, 10,640 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,633 bales; sales, 2,831 bales; stock, 265,626 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 79,188 bales; gross, 79,188 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 81,720 bales; to France 21,734 bales; to the Continent, 12,245 bales; coastwise, 11,820 bales; sales, 10,766 bales; spinners, 63 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—Cotton easy; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 4,575 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,807 bales; stock, 117,991 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 30,149 bales; exports, to the Continent, 17,151 bales; coastwise, 11,699 bales; sales, 3,900 bales.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. James D. Glennan, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty at that post.

—Leave of Absence.—Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry, fifteen days' extension.

Navy.

—Acting Gunner L. G. Kuhlwein has been detached from duty at the Bliss Works in Brooklyn and ordered to the Independence.

—Acting Boatswain D. D. Hennessy has been detached from the Mare Island Yard and ordered to the Mohican.

—Acting Gunner A. J. Tresselt has been detached from the Mare Island Yard and ordered to the Mohican.

—Carpenter D. N. W. Nash has been detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Mohican.

—Sailmaker Michael Barrhas been detached from the Mare Island Yard and ordered to the Mohican.

—Carpenter James Burke has been detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Monterey.

—Mate J. W. Baxter has been detached from the Fern and placed on waiting orders.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ONLY FEW SALES REPORTED BY BROKERS YESTERDAY.

Lots to be Improved on West Seventy-first Street—Results of Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have sold, for improvement, to Luther F. Hartwell, four lots, 102 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-first Street, 125 feet west of West End Avenue. These were the last lots remaining out of a plot of thirty-four in the block which were bought by the Messrs. Gutwillig two years ago. The others have, meanwhile, been improved by the erection on them of high-class dwellings. Mr. Hartwell will build six 17-foot American basement four and one-half story dwellings, with stone fronts.

Mr. Morgan D. McMonegal has sold, for Henry Strunck, to Charles H. Hopper, at $25,500, the five-story brick apartment house 952 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 90 by 100.

Mr. F. Klingman has sold, at $38,000, the five-story brick flat, with store, 145 West Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold, at $120,000, the five-story iron-front business building 73 Greene Street, 37.6 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, at $54,000, to the plaintiffs, the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, the four-story brownstone dwelling 3 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, 20 by 102.2. To the plaintiffs, Martin Czajkowski and another, he sold, at $700, the lot, 25 by 100, on the northwest side of Taylor Avenue, 25 feet northeast of Clay Avenue.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $21,825, to Theodore Bitterman and another, plaintiffs, the property at 244 Stanton Street, north side, 50 feet east of Willett Street, 25 by 100, with four-story brick tenements in front and rear.

For to-day the following sale, which will probably not take place, is set down to be had at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, George W. Cotterill, referee, two lots on West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $15,885; on prior mortgage, $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 521 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by Annie M. L. Spitzer of 2,291 Bathgate Avenue, two and one-half story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

No. 1 to 7 Catharine Slip, by John W. Arfmann of 7 Catharine Slip, five-story brick flat, with stores; cost, $40,000.

No. 311 East Seventeenth Street, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Thomas Cunningham; cost, $8,000.

Southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street, alterations to store of seven-story brick building, by Daniel Buckley; cost, $500.

No. 86 East Nineteenth Street, alterations to store and five-story brick building, by Hattie K. Hatton; cost, $300.

Northeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, alterations to two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Block, Park and Lexington Avenues and Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, alteration to four-story and attic brick building, (Normal College,) by City of New-York; cost, $20,000.